

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXIV.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 1234.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

THURSDAY of this week, April 14, was the twenty-second anniversary of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on that day his remains, which had been secretly interred to protect them against desecration, were removed to their final resting place in the mausoleum at Springfield, Ill.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, in referring to the selection of the Norfolk yard as a site for one of the dry docks, thanks Commodore HARMONY in very complimentary terms for his "intelligent presentation of the case," and remarks that his administration will be gratefully remembered by great numbers of persons in that part of Virginia.

WE trust that the English opinion upon the subject of England's naval guns is not indicated by the fact that Lord ALCESTER thinks it necessary to crow through the columns of the London *Times* because Captain BRIDGE of the *Colossus* reports from Malta that his crew were able under favorable circumstances to fire two rounds from her guns without a mishap.

WE note as a singular feature of military discipline that a soldier recently visited a certain post guard house in a drunken condition, and being repeatedly ordered by the Sergeant of the guard to leave "did fail and neglect to obey the order" and was afterwards tried for this failure. The question naturally arises, "Why was he not at once confined when he made his inept visit?"

THE general court-martial proceedings in the case of Major Benteen, 9th Cavalry, have been commented upon by Acting Judge Advocate General Lieber, and are now in the hands of Lieutenant General Sheridan for review before being submitted to the President. This of course points to but one conclusion, but it is hoped by Major Benteen's many friends that there may be sufficient in the case and in his record to warrant the exercise of Executive clemency.

FOUR subalterns in the Royal Barracks at London were recently disciplined for taking the starch out of a staff officer by turning the water-hose upon him. The result was that the three seniors were transferred to other corps and the junior hung himself as he contemplates the three steps in promotion he has secured as his dividend in the results of this practical joke. We fear that we have subalterns in our Army who are sufficiently depraved to be willing to direct a water-hose upon a staff officer for a whole day for an even less reward.

THE San Francisco *Report*, now that the morning and evening gun has been discontinued, caustically remarks: "The sun will rise and set as usual, of course. But the custom was ancient, picturesque and suggestive and did not cost much. Now, however, that we are going in for economy at such a pace, what is the use of a flag anyway? Let us save the money uselessly expended in bunting and silk and tassels, in the tall poles, halliards and gilt eagles. Let us also issue our commissions on ordinary letter paper and clothe our soldiers in blue jean, fustian and four-bit felt derbys."

A REARRANGEMENT of Department commands is likely to follow the retirement of General WILCOX, as it is probable that the present commanders will be given the preference in selecting his successor in the command of the Department of Missouri. Changes are also in contemplation in the Engineer Corps; it is understood that Colonel PARKE, who is now in Europe, will be relieved, and it is not impossible that he will succeed Colonel MERRITT as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It is certainly the expectation of Colonel MERRITT's friends that his term of office will terminate before the June examinations.

THE thrifty Japanese have adopted the novel expedient of insuring their war vessels, the London *Times* reporting that insurances on the Japanese frigate *Unebi Kan* had been effected to a large amount in England. There is another form of naval insurance with which other nations content themselves, and that is the insurance furnished to the marine by naval establishments. Capt. Colomb estimates that for this insurance Germany pays \$1.68 for every ton of shipping entering and clearing her ports; Italy \$3.12; Russia, \$12.20; France, \$5.12, and the British Empire five cents.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will have the appointment of three bureau chiefs of the Navy Department during the remainder of his administration. These will be successors to Engineer-in-Chief LORING, Surgeon General GUNNELL and Commander SCHLEY, whose terms of office expire Jan. 18, 1888, March 27, 1888, and Jan. 9, 1889, respectively. That Commander SCHLEY does not anticipate a re-appointment is indicated by the fact that he is already an applicant for the command of the *Baltimore*. The terms of service of the other bureau chiefs expire upon the following dates: Commodore HARMONY, March 27, 1889; Captain WALKER, Jan. 18, 1890; Chief Constructor WILSON, Dec. 15, 1890; Captain SICARD, Jan. 18, 1890, and Paymaster General FULTON, Dec. 15, 1890.

THE Shanghai *Courier* reports that the dispute between the French and Chinese Delimitation Commissioners with reference to Cape Paklung is still unsettled. The French have placed Mongkai in a state of defence, and it is now in a position to withstand not only a sudden assault but a prolonged siege. The troops are supported by a number of men-of-war, and the correspondent of the *Courier d'Haiphong* says the Chinese mandarins pause before they take any hostile steps, as Admiral RIZUNIER told them a short time ago that if anything happened to a member of the Commission he would bombard a hundred leagues of the Chinese coast. The Viceroy of Canton is credited by the correspondent with having instructed the Chinese Commissioners to lay claim to the disputed territory, which, it is said, is undoubtedly Annamite.

In noticing the recently published work, *Exterior Ballistics*, by Capt. James M. Ingall, 1st Artillery, the *Engineer* says: "We do not pretend to have done justice to this book. It calls for months of study, and the application of high mathematics. We can now, however, state that those who devote themselves to this branch of work speak most highly of this book. Profs. Bashforth and Greenhill both have expressed strong opinions in its favor. The

work is done in a good shape, and is rather in advance of any hitherto published; the method of Sacci in which the (A) function of altitude is employed, being embodied for the first time in a work in the English language. The writer appears to have largely employed the data supplied by Mayevski and Russian authorities, although Niven, Greenhill and Flogel and Krupp are fully quoted. Maj. Mackinlay has reviewed this work favorably in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution.' We are almost tempted to hope that the number of American artillery officers who read it easily is very limited, as we fear that the mathematical standard is higher than in our own Service."

THE committee recently appointed to inquire into the defective condition of English cutlasses prepared a report in which they say: "The converted cutlasses and cutlass sword-bayonets, pattern 1871, with which the navy is now for the most part armed, are absolutely inefficient, untrustworthy and unfit for service." They are "badly designed, the metal in them being unskillfully distributed; they are thus too weak to stand the vertical strain which thrusting weapons should endure without bending, and for want of proper temper they are too soft for efficient service." All these weapons are to be called in, and 30,000 old unaltered cutlasses are to be issued instead. The report says "that the evidence the committee have received from practical sword manufacturers has convinced them that the temper of the steel of which these arms were made was in all cases deteriorated, and in some instances destroyed, during their conversion. This point in the history of these arms strongly illustrates the disadvantages which arise from the periodical change of the superintending and other officers of the manufacturing departments at the end of five years or some other term of office, when they have just learned their business."

NOW THAT the regimental staff is being regulated a correspondent thinks that the swords of these officers should receive attention. Each change, he complains, brings with it a change of these weapons. The infantry have now two, the infantry sword proper and the light cavalry sabre, the artillery three: the infantry, light artillery, and the light cavalry for field and regimental staff. The regulation infantry foot sword, says our correspondent, is of no use whatever; too light and ungainly, poor quality (pot metal), and not at all adapted to mounted service, hence the use of the cavalry sabre for mounted officers of Infantry. A good broadsword with steel scabbard is suggested for all infantry officers. The basket hilted English sword is well adapted to all uses. The light artillery sabre should, he argues, be used by all artillery officers, foot or mounted. The present sabre is too short in the grip for a man with a large hand to use well and is of poor metal. Hard wood handles should replace the rough shark skin. This is a subject worthy of attention, for, it is to be presumed, officers want a weapon, not a toy, and they should have only one sword to carry so long, at least, as they remain regimental officers in the corps to which they were originally assigned. Our correspondent cannot say why the staff sword was ever imposed on the line, but holds it to be "a trifling, useless, unsoldierlike thing for a soldier to carry, and ridiculous as it does an exaggerated darning needle."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, U. S. A., is recuperating at the Walnut Crest Farm, Sacarappa, Me.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL, FORTRESS MONROE, was sold, April 7, for \$352,500. It was bought by Mrs. Phoebe.

LIEUTENANT F. S. CALHOUN, 14th Infantry, has returned to Vancouver from a trip to Fort Townsend.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., of General Ruger's staff, is East from St. Paul on a few weeks' visit.

CAPTAIN W. H. CORBUSIER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has left Fort Grant, Arizona, on a month's leave.

MAJOR C. B. MCLELLAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately of Fort Verde, has joined for duty at Fort Thomas, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT C. M. O'CONNOR, adjutant 8th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Antonio.

CAPTAIN J. S. BISHOP, 13th U. S. Infantry, under his recent promotion has joined at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

LIEUTENANT A. B. DYER, 4th U. S. Artillery, under recent transfer has joined Morris's Battery at Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUTENANT A. R. PAXTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, assumed charge this week of the recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg, Pa.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL G. H. BURTON, U. S. A., and family, have returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from a visit to Delaware.

CAPTAIN T. C. LEBO, 10th Cavalry, lately at Los Angeles, Cal., on inspection service, has joined his troop at Fort Grant, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT LOUIS OSTHEIM, 3d U. U. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks this week from a tour of duty at Fort Meyer, Va.

CAPTAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., late of Fort Bridger, Wyo., finds himself very pleasantly situated at Fort McIntosh, Tex., his new station.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., is to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at New Haven, Conn., on June 17.

LIEUT. A. S. CUMMINS, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Boston early in the week on a visit to friends, and will return to Fort Warren at the end of April.

COLONEL C. B. COMSTOCK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will avail himself of two months' leave before settling down to duty in New York City.

SURGEON WARREN WEBSTER, U. S. A., who has been on sick leave for a long time past, was examined by the Washington Retiring Board last week.

COLONEL F. H. PARKER, U. S. A., Commandant of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., was in New York this week, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD DAVIS, 3d U. S. Artillery, of the Washington Barracks garrison, took charge early in the week, under Gen. H. G. Gibson, of Fort Myer, Virginia.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., has followed energetically in the wake of his predecessors in regard to improvements at the Presidio of San Francisco.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Chicago, and of the Linnean Society of New York.

The garrison circle of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., was augmented this week by the arrival of Lieuts. Frank Thorp and E. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., with their families.

MAJOR WILLIAM STANTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was called to Old Point Comfort, Va., last week by the serious illness of his mother, visiting relatives there.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE PALMER, 9th U. S. Infantry, was expected to arrive this week at Waukesha, Wis., where he is to be married April 21 to Miss Bertha E. Wardrobe.

MAJOR GEORGE A. ARMES, U. S. A., lately superintendent of the Maryland Military and Naval Academy, has returned to Washington to resume his business as a real estate broker.

LIEUTENANT C. M. TOWNSEND, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends in Washington, again returns to that city for duty under Major Lydecker.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., returned this week to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from a six weeks' leave, and resumes charge of the quartermaster and subsistence departments there.

LIEUTENANTS W. B. McCALLUM and A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, removed their "lares and penates" this week from Governor's Island to Fort Hamilton and with their families prepared to follow.

COUNT KUJOLAKA KURODA, Lieut-General of the Army of Japan, and Chancellor of the Imperial Cabinet, with his staff of ten young noblemen have been enjoying the hospitalities of San Francisco, returning homeward after a semi-official tour of the world.

The Hon. James G. Blaine visited his daughter, Mrs. Copper, last week at Fort Gibson, I. T., and while there had an attack of broncho-pneumonia, the news of which when received in the East excited much interest. Mr. Blaine received every attention at the post, from Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. A., and other medical gentlemen called in.

Mrs. AUDENREID, daughter of the late Col. J. C. Audenreid, U. S. A., will be married to Mr. Horace Lee in November next, and the young couple will go to live upon a farm in Virginia. Mrs. Audenreid says the papers have located them in almost every city in the country, but this is their intention. There they will live in the English country style, keep open house, ride, drive and hunt.

CAPTAIN A. B. MCGOWAN, 12th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. N. WHISTLER, 5th U. S. Artillery, will remain at St. Augustine, Fla., for a few weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT S. M. FOOTE, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Morris, have returned to Fort Adams, R. I., from New York.

MRS. RUGGLES, wife of Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, U. S. Army, expects to visit Europe this summer to place her family at school.

COLONEL JOHN CONLINE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Nebraska, visited friends in New York City early in the week.

CHAPLAIN W. F. HUBBARD, U. S. A., recently appointed, is the latest addition to the garrison circle at Fort Buford, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., from a visit to his father at Washington.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HALE, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Tuesday, from a short visit to friends in Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT H. DE H. WAITE, 5th U. S. Cavalry, visited friends in Washington this week preparatory to joining his troop at Fort Reno.

CHAPLAIN O. J. NAVY, U. S. A., visiting at Delaware, O., will go to Fort Brown, Tex., on his return to duty instead of to Fort McIntosh.

COLONEL H. C. MERRIAM, 7th U. S. Infantry, on a long leave, is due in London on Tuesday next. We hope he will have a pleasant time abroad.

COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from a tour of inspection to Columbus Barracks, O., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, has succeeded to the command of Fort Warren, Mass., lately relinquished by Col. L. L. Livingston, on promotion.

LIEUTENANT C. A. CHURCHILL, 5th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at 221 E. Walnut street, Kentucky, will return to Fort A. Lincoln towards the end of May.

LIEUTENANT J. CARLAND, 6th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Leavenworth, and lately in California, is now visiting old friends at Fort Douglas, Utah.

MAJOR CHAS. J. SPAGUE, paymaster, U. S. A., now in San Francisco, was duly retired for age on Tuesday of this week, April 12, after a long and honorable service.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Clark, Tex., visited at Fort Leavenworth early in the week, and afterwards left on a short visit to friends in the East.

LIEUTENANT D. D. GAILLARD, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of Willet's Point, packed up his effects and started this week for Jacksonville, Fla., his new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, 10th U. S. Cav., will break up the recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., this month and open one at Richmond, Va. The latter city should certainly furnish some good material.

LIEUTENANT W. W. ROBINSON, Quartermaster of the 7th U. S. Cavalry, was married at Rapid City, A. T., March 31, to Miss Minnie L. Ten Eyck, of Chicago. The married couple go to Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has taken charge of quartermaster and commissary matters at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., in succession to Lieut. C. McD. Townsend, who goes to Washington for duty.

It is reported at Fort Leavenworth that Lieut. Wilcox, 7th Cav., arrested for desertion and duplicating his pay accounts 19 times, will plead guilty if the court will let him off with simple dismissal from the Army.—*Kansas City Times*.

LIEUTENANT J. F. MORRISON, 20th U. S. Inf., is the selection of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in succession to Lieut. Nicholson, 7th Cav., whose detail expires in June.

CAPTAIN E. B. SAVAGE, 8th U. S. Inf., has sailed for Europe on the *City of Richmond* on a ten months leave. He will make a tour of the continent, his address while absent being care of Drexel, Harjes and Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

The "Overland Monthly" for March gives a prominent place to a graphic description of the cattle business in Arizona, with some sketches of ranch life in that Territory. The article, which is entitled "The Cattle upon a Thousand Hills," is understood to have been written by Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Lieut. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf.

It having been stated that many of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's friends wish him to be a candidate for the Presidency, the New York Sun says: "The curious feature of the case is that some zealous Democrats have also been thinking and talking about running Sheridan as the Democratic candidate for the same office. This confidence of men of both parties is a noteworthy compliment to the gallant General. It will be remembered the same thing happened to Gen. Grant in 1863."

DOM PEDRO, says a despatch from Rio Janeiro, has been seriously ill, but is convalescing. The Emperor's health has of late years been much undermined by confirmed diabetes. The anxiety on his behalf has been intensified by the absence of the heiress aposta and her eldest son, and by the little trust reposed upon the discipline and loyalty of the garrison of Rio, a city in which, moreover, the disorderly element is great and ready to seize every opportunity for revolution.

LIEUTENANT J. D. MANN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor in San Francisco.

MAJOR H. M. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited friends at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., early in the week.

MAJOR C. A. WIKOFF, 14th U. S. Infantry, has joined, under his recent promotion, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Ty.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, is temporarily commanding at Fort Adams, R. I., during the brief absence on leave of Col. C. L. Best.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., was given a brilliant farewell reception at Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday evening by the officers' mess.

MRS. THOMPSON, wife of Lieut. J. T. Thompson, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, is the guest of her mother at the Araminta Hotel, Hot Springs.

LIEUTENANT R. B. WATKINS, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, accompanied by Mrs. Watkins, was at Santa Fe and El Paso last week, on an inspecting tour.

COL. B. J. D. IRWIN, M. D. U. S. A., on duty in N. Y. City, is now residing at 35 New Montgomery street, in San Francisco, Cal., where he is at present stationed.

LIEUTENANT C. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, lately Acting Depot Quartermaster at Ogden, Utah, during the absence on leave of Capt. J. L. Clem, has returned to Fort Douglas.

LIEUTENANT B. W. ATKINSON, 6th U. S. Infantry, has effected a transfer from Co. B to Co. H of his regiment which will retain him at Fort Leavenworth after his tour of instruction there has expired.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MORRIS, 4th U. S. Artillery, is residing at Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. He reports the weather there delightful, and climate most beneficial in dispelling the effects of pneumonia.

MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK is residing for the present with a friend at Yonkers, N. Y., and is busily engaged upon her "Reminiscences," which it is thought will be a highly valuable contribution to the war literature of the period.

WATERVILLE ARSENAL, West Troy, N. Y., presented a gay scene on Wednesday of this week, April 13, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Cora Young, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., to Lieut. Ernest V. Smith, 3d U. S. Inf. After a short bridal tour the married couple will go to Fort Missoula, Montana.

The girls at the Hygeia made a dead set for the Army men from the fort. "Whom have you asked to the german to-night?" was inquired of a lieutenant the other day. "I haven't asked any one." "Why, what does that mean? Aren't you going?" "Oh yes; but we don't do business that way here. Just wait a little and plenty of the pretty girls will ask me."—*Town Topics*.

In the St. James Hotel Sunday was Jesse Grant, son of the General. His face is covered with short curly growth of light brown whiskers, and his skin is browned as if by exposure to the weather. Answering an inquiry he said: "I have two nieces granger and am living on my brother 'Buck's' farm in Westchester County, near Purdy's Station. It quite agrees with me out there."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Doylestown Democrat of April 12 says: "The lecture of Col. John P. Nicholson on 'Gettysburg, the Pinch of the Fight,' next Thursday evening, in Lape Hall, before the Sons of Veterans, should draw a crowded house. We never listened to a more graphic description of a great battle. It will repay any one to listen to Col. Nicholson's admirable account of the great conflict, between the North and South, that sealed the fate of the Rebellion."

At the last meeting of the Grant Monument Fund Association Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee and it was accepted. On April 8 he received official notification that he had been elected president of the association, and promptly declined the honor, explaining that the same reason which prompted his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee—a pressure of important private business—would prevent him from accepting the position.

A CORRESPONDENT from St. Augustine, Florida, writes that "the wife and three children of Lieutenant Sebree Smith, 2d Artillery, had a narrow escape while driving on Wednesday last. Mrs. Smith had the reins in her hands when the horses became frightened and ran, throwing her violently to the ground; the wheels went over her body and she was dragged some distance, as she held fast the reins, trying to save her children. By some wonderful chance the reins broke and became entangled in the wheels; the horses were suddenly stopped and the children saved. The many friends of Mrs. Smith will be glad to hear that she is not seriously injured."

JEFFERSON DAVIS's cabinet officers were as follows: State Department—Robert Toombs, R. M. T. Hunter, Judah P. Benjamin. Treasury Department—Charles G. Memminger, James L. Trenholm. War Department—L. Pope Walker, Judah P. Benjamin. Justice—Stephen R. Mallory. Attorney-General—Judah P. Benjamin, Thomas H. Watts, George Davis. Postmaster-General—Henry J. Ellot, Jno. H. Reagan. The Generals were as follows: S. Cooper, commissioned May 16, 1861; A. S. Johnston May 28; R. E. Lee, June 14; J. K. Johnston, July 4, and G. T. Beauregard, July 21. Braxton Bragg was made General after the death of A. S. Johnston.

AT Fort Adams, R. I., April 9, 1887, the employees in the Q. M. Department presented to Capt. Frederick Fugger, late 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., 4th Art., a beautiful meerschaum cigarholder, accompanied by the following address:

The following-named Quartermaster's employees take the liberty in presenting to their former "Chief" a small token of their esteem and of their appreciation of his kindness while working under him during his administration as post quartermaster. We all sincerely regret the loss of Captain Fugger, but his departure is connected with his long-desired promotion, we tender our warmest congratulations on this event, and our best wishes for his and his family's future welfare and prosperity go with them.

Mrs. BOWEN, wife of Captain E. C. Bowen, U. S. Army, retired, died at St. Paul, April 9.

COLONEL ANSON MILLS, whose leave of absence has expired, is now stationed at Fort Grant, Arizona Ty.

MR. J. SPRAGUE, son of Col. C. J. Sprague, U. S. A., is to be married May 1 to Miss Laura Ainsworth, of Oakland, Cal.

GENERAL J. C. DUANE Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Cincinnati, O., early in the week, the guest of Major J. C. Post.

LIEUTENANT G. J. GODFREY, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., is visiting friends in New York City.

GENERALS S. B. Holabird and J. C. Kelton, U. S. A., have been elected Vestrymen of the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL J. S. BRISBIN, U. S. A., who is an enthusiast touching Nebraska matters, is writing a series of articles for the *Omaha Republican*.

COLONEL G. L. ANDREWS, 25th U. S. Cavalry, will preside over a General Court Martial to meet at Fort Snelling April 25th, for the trial of Lieutenant J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, 3d U. S. Infantry, will be married April 27th, at the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, to Miss Mary Meuse, daughter of Mrs. M. E. H. Meuse, of that city.

GENERAL W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elliott of San Francisco, gave a reception a few evenings ago in honor of Governor and Mrs. Alger, of Michigan, who are visiting on the Pacific Coast.

CAJENE YAQUI, the Indian chief, was captured April 12 by General Martínez 10 miles from Guaymas, and thus ends the war between the Yaqui and Mexicans which has been waged in Sonora for two years.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL ROCHESTER has received a telegram from Chief Paymaster Terrell, reporting that Charles P. Parker, the man who several weeks ago robbed Paymaster Bash of \$7,400, has been captured.

The following officers are registered at the War Department: 1st Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry; Captain Thomas Turtle, Engineers; Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry; Captain A. E. Woodson, 5th Cavalry.

MR. CONRAD RENO, of Boston, a son of the gallant Captain Jesse L. Reno, U. S. A., who was killed at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862, was married at Springfield, Mass., to Miss Susan Moore Eustis, of that city.

CHAPLAIN J. D. PARKER, U. S. A., of Fort Riley, delivered an interesting lecture at Junction City last week, his subject being "Our Prairie World with its Forest Border." A vote of thanks was tendered the chaplain at the close of the lecture.

The official report of the Court of Inquiry in the Coeur d'Alene matter has not been received at the War Department. It is understood unofficially that Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, and Lieutenant Clarke, Regimental Quartermaster, the two officers chiefly concerned, have been exonerated.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, U. S. A., will be married April 20th, at Grace Chapel, New York, to Miss Williams, of Flushing. Immediately after the ceremony the couple will start on a short tour, visiting the Professor's home in Tennessee and returning to West Point about May 5th. In June they will sail for Europe to be absent several months.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., has selected Lieutenant Constantine Chase for Regimental Adjutant. 3d U. S. Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant Hoskins, Lieutenant Lemly not being eligible, being on duty with Turnbull's Light Battery. C. Lieutenant Chase, it will be recalled, was for some years Adjutant of the Artillery School, and is therefore fully up to the requirements of his new position.

GENERAL W. W. AVERILL, a dashing cavalry commander during the late war, has accepted an invitation to participate in the ceremonies of Confederate Decoration Day at Staunton, Va., on the 9th of June. In accepting the invitation General Averill says he "is filled with the liveliest anticipations of the pleasure he will experience in meeting some of those gallant soldiers among the survivors whose names and deeds are indelibly impressed on his memory."

The marriage of Miss Kittie Sharpe, daughter of Gen. George H. Sharpe, at Kingston, N. Y., to Congressman Ira Davenport, April 27, will be the most fashionable social event of a decade along the Hudson River, says a despatch from that place. The marriage ceremony will be performed in the old, historic Dutch Church at Kingston, where the sons and daughters of the Hollanders sit and listen to the preaching of Rev. Dr. Van Slyke, who will officiate on the happy occasion.

MASTER THEODORE JEWELL, son of Commander T. F. Jewell, U. S. N., who has been appointed as cadet at large to the Naval Academy, is a member of the Second Middle class of the Rogers High School, Newport, R. I., where he has proved a bright pupil.

LIEUTENANT G. C. HANUS, U. S. N., one of the commissioners to determine the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, visited Washington this week, and afterwards returned to New York to meet the Joint Commission at the Astor House on Friday.

CAPTAIN THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, U. S. N., now on his way from Washington to San Francisco, the telegram reports, who was recently detached from the *Omaha*, will spend the summer on Conanicut Island, where a handsome cottage has been erected by Mrs. Selridge during his absence.

Mrs. ELLA WHARTON, daughter of Mr. Francis Wharton, of the Department of State, was married at Washington, D. C., April 14, to Mr. John Caldwell Poor, son of the late Rear Admiral Chas. H. Poor, U. S. N. The groom is also a brother of the wife of Medical Inspector D. Kindleberger, U. S. Navy.

COMMANDER F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., visited friends in Norfolk, Va., this week.

PAYMASTER T. S. THOMPSON, U. S. N., registered at the Gilsey House, New York, on Monday.

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB, U. S. N., visited New York this week, locating at the Buckingham Hotel.

We are glad to learn that Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., of Norfolk, Va., who has been quite ill with rheumatism, is recovering.

The Medical Examining Board of which Medical Director A. C. Gorgas is president, is doing quite a brisk business just now, a number of candidates for naval medical honors having presented themselves recently for examination.

P. A. ENGR. C. P. HOWELL, U. S. N., who has been assigned to temporary duty on the *Atlanta*, but lately returned from a full cruise on the China Station in the U. S. S. *Alert*, and since then has been enjoying his otium cum dignitate at Goshen, N. Y.

SURGEON NELSON MCP. FEEBEE, says the Norfolk's *Landmark*, has reported for duty on the receiving-ship *Franklin*. The doctor's return to this station is gladly welcomed, as he has been located here several times and is well-known and has many friends. Withal he is a "far heel," having been appointed from the Old North State in 1872.

B. F. COLHOUN, son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., was married on his deathbed at Washington, April 12, to Eleanor M. Semmes, of that city. He died a few hours afterward of pneumonia. They had been engaged for three years, and when Mr. Colhoun learned that he could not live he expressed a wish to be married before he died.

LIEUT. W. F. HALSEY, U. S. N., remains on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office in New York City for another year at least, and perhaps for a longer period. His family reside in Elizabeth, N. J., and he makes the trip between the two places twice a day. Mr. Halsey's last cruise of over three years was on the *Iroquois* in the South Pacific Station.

CHIEF-ENGINEER HUNT, whose death we notice elsewhere, was an officer of fine ability in his profession, and stood deservedly high in the Corps of Naval Engineers. His death promoted Passed Assistant-Engineer A. Kirby to Chief Engineer, and Passed Assistant Engineer Tower, on the *Boston*, will get his promotion on the retirement of Chief Engineer Stamm, December 1st, of the present year. It is quite likely that Chief Engineer Kirby will be assigned to fill the place left vacant on the *Juniata*.

SIR PROVO W. PARRY WALLIS, G. C. B., admiral of the fleet and oldest officer on the active list of the British Navy, celebrated his 96th birthday April 12. He was 2d lieutenant of the *Shannon*, and succeeded (then being only 21 years old) to the command of that ship when both of his senior officers were wounded in her memorable marine duel with the *Chesapeake* on June 1, 1813, in full sight of Boston Harbor. He is well preserved in mental and bodily health, and resides in his happy old age, at Sunnington House, a beautiful mansion in the suburbs of Chichester.

The Albany *Journal* says: "Admiral Porter, who put too much of his prize money into bricks and mortar when he reconstructed his house, has found literary work an easy way of replenishing his coffers. He received \$30,000 bonus when he handed in the last page of manuscript of his naval story, and, in addition, a royalty of 20 per cent. is paid him on books sold, so that he has thus far pocketed about \$30,000 cash from this source. The admiral has also written two novels which have been mercilessly criticized, but from which he has derived a handsome revenue. His inventions in torpedo boats and other naval matters have not been practically successful."

A wide circle of friends will learn with deep concern that Paymr. Frank H. Hinman, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, has been condemned by medical survey and invalidated home. It is not probable that a relief will be sent to the *Vandalia* at once, but within a month or so the Bureau will probably assign a paymaster to that vessel. The *Vandalia* is now at the Island of Taboquilla, off the mouth of Panama Bay, but will probably sail for the North as soon as Rear Admiral Kimberly arrives on board, as he probably did the early part of the week. As a consequence of Paymr. Hinman's detention, Pay Clerk Roach has been appointed acting paymaster, and has taken charge of the accounts of the vessel.

RECENT DEATHS.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. P. HUNT, U. S. N., died April 5 on board the steamer *Catalonia*, while returning to Boston from Europe, where he had been on sick leave. The remains were buried at sea. The deceased was born in England Sept. 17, 1836, was appointed Third Assistant Engineer in 1861; in 1863 was promoted to Second Assistant, and in 1866 to First Assistant. He performed highly meritorious service during the war and since then has had his full share of duty. He was promoted Chief Engineer, July 4, 1880.

From correspondence, it seems that the deceased on his arrival at Liverpool on his way home, was so ill that he could not be moved for two weeks, and it was only at his urgent solicitation, and because of his anxiety to see his family, that the Cunard company gave him a passage, as they feared what afterwards proved to be true, that he would not live to reach Boston. A cablegram was sent to the commandant of the navy-yard and another to his wife announcing his departure from Liverpool. He died of gastralgia when seven days out from Liverpool, and was buried at sea. A widow, two sons and a daughter are left to mourn the loss of an affection-

ate husband and father, and a bright and happy home is filled with sadness.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. V. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, retired, a grandson of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at Sackets Harbor, N. Y., April 11, aged eighty-five. The deceased officer entered the Navy as Midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, resigned in 1827, was appointed Master, July 19, 1842, and retired Sept. 13, 1855. During the war he rendered faithful service. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the deceased being buried with military honors under the direction of Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th U. S. Infantry, commanding Madision Barracks.

THE remains of the late Commodore Green, U. S. Navy, who died April 7, at Providence, R. I., were interred April 11 in South Windsor, Conn. The casket was covered with an anchor of white flowers, and the inscription was: "Commodore Charles Green, U. S. N. Died April 7, 1887. Aged 74 years."

THE Arizona papers report the death of the Hon. W. S. Oury, Collector of Customs at Tucson, A. T. He was born in Virginia in 1813, and would have reached 71 years of age on Aug. 13 next. A large portion of his life was spent in Texas, and he was in the Texas war under Col. Jack Hayes, and was also in the Mexican war. He was a member of the garrison at the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, and escaped the massacre by having been detailed to carry a dispatch, and was on this duty when this event occurred. Another man had been detailed for this duty, to whom Mr. Oury was requested to lend his horse; this he objected to, but offered to go himself, and was therefore detailed on account of the superiority of his horse, and thus escaped the fate of Crockett, Bowie, Traverse, and comrades. He was in the engagement at San Jacinto and other affairs between the Texans and Mexicans, and was also the captain of the Papago expedition in the old Camp Grant affair, and these Indians still hold him in such high respect that a large delegation of them were among the mourners at his funeral. Mr. Oury leaves a widow and two daughters, one the wife of Major Gilbert C. Smith, quartermaster, U. S. A., stationed at Baltimore; the other the wife of Dr. Joseph B. Girard, captain and assistant surgeon, U. S. A., post surgeon, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. He had one son, who was at college in Berkeley, Cal., at the time of his death. Mr. Oury enjoyed an extensive acquaintance and had many friends among Army officers. Was a brother of the Hon. G. H. Oury, the Representative from Arizona in Congress for so long, and was a prominent county officeholder for many years previous to his appointment as Collector. He is described as a man of strong physical constitution, clear discerning mind, and an excellent memory. He was a close observer of men and events, a man of strong convictions and indomitable will. Naturally a leader of men, he always stood in the front rank and commanded the respect of all, even of his political opponents, in spite of his strong partisan proclivities. He was a man of strict integrity, generous, hospitable, and genial.

HON. WM. S. PEIRCE, who died in Philadelphia on April 4, was for twenty years an honored judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that city, and notwithstanding his advanced age he was last fall elected for a third term of ten years, upon which he had but just entered. In the early days of the anti-slavery agitation Judge Peirce, in association with Isaac Hopper, was the attorney for the fugitive slaves, braving the social ostracism which followed the course he took. He lived to see that course approved and honored by those who had been his fiercest opponents, and his death leaves a vacancy upon the bench which can hardly be filled. He was the father of the wife of Commander Brown of the Navy, whose friends will regret to hear of the loss which has befallen her.

THE remains of the unfortunate Lieut. Seward Mott, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who was killed by an Indian at San Carlos, Ariz., March 11, were interred with due solemnity at Bouckville, Madison County, N. Y., April 10. Among those present at the funeral were Lieut. F. B. Fowler, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of San Carlos, and Lieuts. Rees and Potter, of the Corps of Engineers, from Willet's Point. Lieut. and Mrs. Holley sent floral tributes. Delegates from Cornell and Madison Universities and from Williams College were also present.

DR. ELIJAH PILCHER, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7th, aged 77, entered the Methodist ministry in 1830, and labored and served for 50 years in Michigan. In 1882 he suffered a stroke of apoplexy from which he never recovered. He leaves a wife and five children, one of whom is 1st Lieutenant Jas. E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Custer.

Mrs. DR. EGINA, wife of Jose de Egina and daughter of the late Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. N., died April 9, at Red Bank, N. J., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thos. E. Ridgway, M. D.

SAMUEL SIMPSON, an uncle of the late Gen. Grant, died at Bantam, O., April 8, aged 91.

THE ARMSTRONG 110-TON GUN.

THE proof of the second 110-ton Armstrong gun commenced April 1st at the butts at Woolwich Arsenal. The first round was fired with a small charge of 575 lb. of powder, giving only 10½ tons pressure per square inch in the chamber of the gun. The second round was with 850 lb. of German powder, "Prismatic Brown, No. 1," which gave 2,145 ft. velocity to the 1,800 lb. projectile and a gas pressure in the chamber of the gun of 21 tons per inch. The six proof rounds will be continued with increasing charges to 1,000 lb. of Waltham powder as before. The shot penetrates over 66 feet into the sand of the butts. The third 110-ton gun has been delivered by the Newcastle firm, and is now in the arsenal.

THE OMAHA ACCIDENT.

We find in the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of March 9 the following account of the sad accident resulting from the explosion of a shell fired in target practice by the U. S. S. *Omaha*:

"A most lamentable catastrophe occurred on the island of Ikeshima, about twenty-five miles distant from here, on the evening of March 4, resulting in the death of four Japanese and the wounding in various degrees of seven others. The circumstances of the case, so far as we have been able to gather, are, that the U. S. S. *Omaha*, Capt. Selfridge, while on the voyage down from Kobe, stopped off Ikeshima, for gun practice, and as fishing boats were scattered about in every direction out to sea, it was decided to put up a floating target about 50 yards from the beach, below a bluff about 400 feet high, at which some thirty shots were fired, at a distance of about 1,000 yards, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M. At the conclusion of the firing, the officer of the ship in charge of the target reported that the whole of the shells fired had exploded, and the ship proceeded on her voyage, arriving here about 1 P. M. Unfortunately, however, shortly after the *Omaha* left, an unexploded shell was found, and while a group of resident natives were examining it, it suddenly, through some unexplained cause, exploded, with the fatal result as stated above. The dead were composed entirely of the male sex. The wounded comprised one man, one woman, and two boys, seriously; and one woman and two girls slightly. Even those most seriously wounded are reported to be confidently expected to recover under medical treatment. All the wounds are on the front parts of the bodies, and were evidently inflicted while the unfortunate people were standing together in somewhat close proximity to the shell at the time it exploded—the killed and severely wounded probably being in the front rank of the spectators, and those slightly wounded close behind them. A Court of Inquiry into the matter will no doubt be held by Admiral Chandler and a thorough investigation made. A private subscription for the wounded and the relatives of the dead was made on board the *Omaha*, rearing about \$500, in addition to which the U. S. Government will no doubt pay any reasonable indemnity to the unfortunate sufferers that may be demanded. In placing a target close to the Ikeshima beach and firing at it, no matter what precautions were taken to prevent accidents, the *Omaha* undoubtedly acted wrongly, as the Japanese Government has distinctly prohibited gun or torpedo practice within three miles of the shore. That so sad a misfortune should have attended the non-observance of the regulation is a matter for sincere regret, which probably no one deplores more deeply than Capt. Selfridge and his officers."

The result of the police inquiry had not been made public up to the time of going to press, but we learn privately that four other unexploded shells were found buried in the beach. We also learn that the shell which exploded with such fatal result was also found buried in the beach, and was carried round to the village, in the vicinity of the school house, which building was destroyed by the force of the explosion. The *kamakorō*, or cooking place, in a house on the island is also reported to have been struck by a piece of shell weighing several pounds; but whether it was a splint from one of those which exploded upon being fired from the ship, or from the one which exploded accidentally afterwards, we have not been able to learn."

NOT ALL BRASS BUTTONS AND UNIFORMS.

RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati Commercial *Gazette*, chatting about Mr. Blame's visit to his daughter at Fort Gibson, where her husband, Lieut.-Col. Coppering, is stationed, referred to the avidity with which young women in Washington seek alliances with Army officers only to be disappointed when their husbands are ordered to frontier posts. Said Mr. Smith: "One of our Cincinnati young ladies was married to an Army officer in Washington, and could never tire of writing home to her people about the wonders of Washington society. Everything was lovely for a couple of seasons. Then her husband was ordered to the West, and for two years I doubt if there was a day that some of the members of the family did not receive a doleful and complaining letter from her. It is pretty hard on a young girl to be shunted off like that. I went to Gen. Sherman to see if something could not be done to bring her husband nearer the centre of civilization. The General was agreeable enough to listen to me, but when it came to the question of doing anything I might as well have tried to remove a rock. 'Why,' said he, 'all these young fellows must take their chances at hard work and light work alike. There seems to be something about their brass buttons and their uniforms that sets the girls crazy. It is just as well for a young woman to get a taste of frontier life once in a while as it is for the men. It makes it understood that the Army business is not all brass buttons and uniforms.'"

(Special Despatch to the Evening Post.)

SEC. ENDICOTT AND JUDGE MAYNARD.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of War is much annoyed by a sharp letter addressed to him by Judge Maynard concerning the accounts of Surgeon Billings and others, which were disallowed. The sarcasm of the letter cut him deeply, and he complains that it was discourteous in Judge Maynard to make the letter public. He insists that he had a right to order the payment of the accounts under dispute, and that he may carry the cases to Court of Claims.

There has been bad feeling between these officers for some time, and Mr. Endicott feels that it was unfair in Judge Maynard to give parting shot just on the day when he took leave of the office, so that he could not be answered. Whatever reply Mr. Endicott makes now must go to the new Second Comptroller.

As to the charge of discourtesy made against Judge Maynard, it is but just to him to state that he did not give the letter out for publication. It is the custom in the office to place all letters relating to decisions and all decisions on a docket, to which the newspaper men have free access, and this went with the rest on the docket, probably without thought, on the very day Judge Maynard made the transfer to his new position as Assistant Secretary.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

In your issue of April 2 appears a letter from Lieut. Merriam, 4th Inf., which calls for some remarks. He says that "it is well-known as anything can be that it is not positively known that numbers of marksman's badges are now worn by men who never obtained them strictly in accordance with Regulations."

Does Lieut. Merriam speak from known facts in this matter or is this simply his opinion? If from the former why, as range officer at Fort Niobrara, did he not prefer charges or report this falsifying of the required certificates on the monthly reports, which were sent to these headquarters? This was his duty, to keep the commanding officer advised of any irregularities, in fact the duty of any officer not to allow discreditable practices on the part of any one.

If his statement is only his opinion, is it just to others, who by hard work and zeal do well, to be thus thought falsifying a certificate? This certificate is too serious a matter to be thus trifled with, and I do not believe any officer would so risk his commission, independent of the dishonor which would be attached to such a falsification. Let this matter of questioning scores be dropped by every officer till it can be proved, when charges should be preferred against the one so offending and dismissal would soon settle the matter. Such publications read by the outside public hurt the Army, in fact every one of us, and nothing is gained by their expression; false scoring, if it exists, is easily remedied by action, and not by talk.

Lt. Merriam refers to my opinion that 100 per cent. can be made in skirmish firing and emphatically says that such high per cents. as over 33 cannot be made by companies, as only that much was obtained by the teams at Fort Leavenworth. The firing of these teams, each member on his own target, and these targets high up on top of parapet are not comparable with the company firing on a line of continuous targets, on the level, with men firing, and whose fire is converging and with the advantage of ricochet shots.

I cannot prove that 100 per cent. can be made, but I do know great progress is making in rifle practice, such as a few years ago would not have been credited. A company of the 24th U. S. Infantry, which made a figure of merit of 100 at that time, was thought to have done so by fraud. Its Captain, Thompson, an honorable man, succeeded, after one year's hard work on his men, in accomplishing this result; his reward was to be vilified in the newspapers outside of being mentioned in orders by Gen. Sherman.

I also believe Captains Wm. W. Rogers, 9th Inf., and Freeman, 7th Inf., who, target year of 1885, made 80 and 78 per cent., and others this year who reported higher per cents., are honorable men, and attained these results by only honorable means; and yet, inferentially, from Lieut. Merriam's opinion they did not do so in accordance with rules governing target practice, which they certified on honor they did.

As to a remark made by a man of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Niobrara, who had just been discharged from the 24th Infantry, wore marksman's buttons, and yet could not hit the target, and on being asked how he obtained his buttons, replied: "We shot by proxy in the Twenty-four, sah." I will take it upon myself, knowing the officers of that regiment, to say that the man lied, and I regret that this statement to the disparagement of a brother officer should have been accepted by Lieutenant Merriam and published to the country. That man, however, can now hit the target, as no 3d class man is on the target reports of the troops at Fort Niobrara.

Now, as to the system of our practice being right or wrong, we are bound by it in orders, and criticisms and publications of such are forbidden by Regulations. Time will bring necessary changes and with them corrections of such faults as may exist, but this one thing we must admit that the Army today is as much in advance of the rifle practice of five years ago as the present rifle and ammunition is ahead of the old smooth bore musket buck and ball paper cartridges. Frequent changes are bad, and the motto "*Festina lente*" is a good one in target practice, as well as in other matters of importance.

GUY V. HENRY, Major, 9th Cavalry,
Insp. of Rifle Practice, Dept. Platte.
OMAHA, NEB., April 6, 1887.

STEEL FOR THE NAVY.

ADVICES received at the Navy Department from the Inspector of Steel at San Francisco are regarded as highly encouraging. Lieut. Gilmer, who is charged with the duty of inspecting the steel to be used by the Union Iron Works in the construction of the *Charleston*, reports that he has tested some of the bars and other material turned out by the contractors and found that they bleeded beautifully, and he thinks that with a little patience they will be able to turn out as good material as there is made. It certainly shows excellently so far, says the lieutenant; it is as good as that made East, and in some respects superior. All of the preliminary work is now being pushed by the contractors, so that the actual work of construction can be started as soon as the materials are ready. The testing machine has arrived at the works, and has already been put in service. Comdr. Evans, President of the Inspection Board, has just returned from a visit to Cramp's works, at Philadelphia. He says that the framing for the *Baltimore* is excellent, and he doubts if better steel was ever put into the frames of a vessel. The steel stem for the new cruiser weighed 15,000 pounds, and was cast without a defect. Comdr. Evans says that it is probably the best piece of steel casting ever done in this country, and the result of the casting is the more remarkable and encouraging from the fact that success was obtained at the first attempt.

THE INDIANS AT FORT MARION.

A CORRESPONDENT, advertizing to the sympathetic story by Herbert Welsh, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association, concerning the 447 Indians at Fort Marion, says: "To read his account you would suppose the Indians were in a second Sing Sing, bolted and barred out from the world, pining and dying for want of liberty, and in an overcrowded,

filthy condition. The fact is Marion is large enough for 3,000 men, and was also intended as a place of refuge for the inhabitants of St. Augustine. The interior parade ground of the fort is 100 feet square. The Indians roam in and out of the fort, wander through the town, and are out on the waters of the bay in row and sail boats, and kicking football with the young men from the different hotels, look very clean and neat, are compelled to bathe quite often, and are well dressed. A large number of them are being taught their A, B, C's, and to speak English. Now as to the mortality. Gen. R. B. Ayres, a brave, gray-haired veteran of the late war, informed me that more were born than had died. And it is natural to expect that, after the terrible hunting down, with the privations and exposures they were subjected to, to capture them, that it should result, when they first came to the fort, in a number of deaths."

THE PROPERTY OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER gave some interesting testimony in a case before the Court of Claims last Friday in reference to the disposition made by him of the property of Gen. Twiggs at the time of the capture of New Orleans, on the 1st of May, 1862. Twiggs's swords were sent to President Lincoln and then transferred to the Treasury. Gen. Butler said: "Having learned that Twiggs had abandoned his house, and knowing that he had been dismissed from the United States Army, by a general order, for disloyalty, and needing quarters where I could have at least a portion of my staff with me, I gave an order to take the house and have it fitted up for my occupation with my staff." Twiggs's agent was compelled to restore the house to the condition in which it was when he left it. On transferring the command to Banks, Butler took a receipt for everything under his control, excepting a tin box of jewelry, which was sealed and stored in the Custom House, and for which the Chief Q. M., Capt. McClure, received. Of his action with reference to the property of Gen. Twiggs the witness said: "His want of loyalty was exceedingly notorious, and if you will look in the general orders of the War Department you will find that very early in April, 1861, I think, issued by Joseph Holt, an order dismissing him from the Army of the United States for disloyalty in surrendering his Army in Texas: and I deemed him to be and treated him as a disloyal absconder from New Orleans, where he abandoned his property and his home. I took possession of his property for the United States, as he was such a person."

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

In his lecture on the dynamite gun before the Military Service Institution on Thursday, Lieutenant Zaluski said that the gun had been invented to project large charges of high explosives with safety and accuracy. The first of these guns was of two inch calibre, length twenty-eight feet, and was invented by Mr. Mefford in 1883, and brought to Fort Hamilton for experiment in 1884. It had been the rule in the United States to decry American inventions and neglect to adopt them until they had received foreign approval. Was it not about time, he asked, for Americans to judge independently of their merit? He said:

"I have repeatedly denied the statement that the gun is of my invention. I have, however, given direction to its development as a practical military appliance. I am not a mechanical engineer, and could not have worked out the mechanical details unassisted. This has been done by Mr. Nat. W. Pratt, of the Babcock and Wilcox Company, mechanical engineer of the Dynamite Gun Company, Mr. George W. Reynolds and Mr. Charles Ennor."

With a percussion cap in front a shell in exploding failed to produce any marked effect. It was assumed that the gases evolved by the explosion of the layers in front tended to throw back the gases evolved afterward—a certain amount of time being required to explode the entire charge. This was the point that led to the invention of the electrical fuse. It is so devised and arranged in the shell that the circuit is closed by means of a sensitive plunger an instant before the body of the projectile has struck the target. Indeed the latest projectiles containing large charges, have two or more batteries, so as to explode the charge at several points immediately. The solution of problem resulted in a primer, which in striking the target explodes the charge an instant before impact; if a ship be missed explosion follows an instant after the projectile enters the water; failing in this the explosion follows on the projectile reaching bottom; and fourth there is certainty of the circuit remaining open until the projectile leaves the gun.

I have pushed this work as quickly as I could, because aside from the professional interest involved, I saw in its possibilities of usefulness in cases of public emergencies which may arise even now, before a regular modern armament could be provided. While I have never considered it all-sufficient for defensive purposes, I have thought it a very valuable auxiliary in any event, but most of all if we were attacked before modern guns, ships and forts are provided. We could, at least, seriously injure any attacking force before being ourselves destroyed.

A discussion followed in which Gen. Fry, Col. Hamilton and others took part. Lieut. Zaluski was awarded a vote of thanks.

DECISIONS BY THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER McMAHAN has disallowed the claim of Lieut. Winslow, of the Navy, for mileage from New Orleans to Raleigh, upon the ground that the travel was not a public service. The order issued by Secretary Chandler was made at the request of the North Carolina authorities, who desired Lieut. Winslow to lecture before the Legislature on the fishery question. The Comptroller says that Lieut. Winslow was handsomely compensated by the State.

The Comptroller has also disallowed the claim of Chief Engineer Melville upon technical grounds, and suggests that remedy might be had in the Court of Claims. Chief Engineer Melville, when he went on the Arctic cruise, assigned half his pay to his wife. Shortly after he left promotion came to him, and with it increased pay. Mrs. Melville claimed half the increase and obtained it. Chief Engineer Melville desires to recover half the increase so paid.

THE ARMY

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., April 8, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2466 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 72, of 1885, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

2466. The transfer by an enlisted man of a claim for pay due him on his final statements can only be recognized when made after his discharge, in writing, indorsed on the final statements, signed by the soldier, and witnessed by a commissioned officer, when practicable, or by some other reputable person known to the paymaster. The person witnessing the transfer must deliver the discharge to the soldier, indorsing thereon the fact of transfer of the final statements, and on the latter that such indorsement has been made on the discharge.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 29, H. Q. A., April 11, 1887.

Publishes the act to organize the Hospital Corps of the Army of the U. S., and to define its duty and fix its pay.
[Heretofore given in full in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., April 12, 1887.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1887.

By direction of the President, the military post situated on the north shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho Territory, now called Fort Coeur d'Alene, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Sherman, in honor of General William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. Army (retired), by whom the site was selected.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.
By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 1, CORPS OF ENGRS., March 21, 1887.

The practice season for the post of Willet's Point, N. Y., for the current target year, will be the months of May, June, and July.

G. O. 2, CORPS OF ENGRS., March 25, 1887.

The following information, relating to the course of instruction at the Engineer School of Application during the term beginning December 6, 1886, is selected from the report of the semi-annual examination held at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, on January 28, 1887, and published as matter of general interest to the Corps of Engineers.

The Third Year Officers have been engaged in the study of Civil Engineering, comprising the subjects of measurement of river discharge, improvement of non-tidal rivers and an introduction to the improvement of tidal rivers and harbors. Text-books: Schlichting's Regulation and Canalization of Rivers; Harcourt's Rivers and Canals; Hartcourt's Harbors and Docks. The examination was written.

The Second Year Officers have completed the prescribed course in Military Engineering, embracing the subject of modern guns, carriages and projectiles steel, compound, wrought and cast-iron armor; ships of war and sea coast defenses; modern fortifications and their attack and defense. Text-books: Woolwich Text-book of Fortifications; Maguire's Attack and Defence of Coast Fortifications; Fortifications of To-day; Inglis on Armor, 1880; Inglis on Armor, 1884; Report of Committee No. 6, Board on Fortifications; Squa irons of Ex-Jutsons and Recent Development of Naval Material; Naval Intelligence, June, 1886; Bayley on Modern Guns; Adams on Spezia Experiments, 1886. The examination was written.

The First Year Officers (Engineers and Artillery) have been engaged in the study of electricity, supplemented by extensive laboratory practice in electricity and in electric tests and measurements. Text-books: United States Torpedo Manual, Part I; Gray's Measurements, Chapter X. The examination was oral.

By command of Brig. Gen. Duane:
CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Maj. of Engrs.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., on special duty (S. O. 77, April 13, Div. Atlantic).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for twenty days is granted Captain Stephen W. Groesbeck, A. J. A. (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.)

Pay Department.

General J. R. Brooke, Commanding Fort Shaw, has issued the following notice: "Paymaster Bash, U. S. A., en route for Fort McKinney, Wyo., was robbed at 11 A. M., on the 18th inst., at Antelope Springs, 43 miles north of Douglas Wyo. The robber was known by the name of George Parker, is 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, light complexion, light brown hair and eyes, whiskers all over his face; had on cowboy belt with 45-calibre revolver and cut off to shell extractor, ivory handle; light hat with leather band; rode a dark bay or brown horse fifteen or sixteen hands high, with some roan hair; horse has had scratches and feet still look scabby. Is supposed to have gone towards the Brulee possessions. Major Bash has offered \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the robber."

The retirement from active service, April 12, by operation of law, of Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster, under the act approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

The resignation of Capt. John J. Kane, asst. surg., has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 13 (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Charles Richard, asst. surg. (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Albert Hartshorn, surgeon, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 75, April 11, Div. Atlantic.)

Acting Hospl. Steward Max Eisenberger is relieved from duty at Camp Pilot Butte, and will proceed to Fort Du Chesne, and report for duty. Upon his arrival Actg. Hospl. Steward Henry Muller will return to duty with his company (1, 21st Inf.) (S. O. 84, April 6, D. Dak.)

Capt. John Van R. Hoff, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Reno, T. T., and report for duty. Upon the arrival of Capt. Hoff at Fort Reno, Asst. Surg. Walter Whitney will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report for duty (S. O. 48, April 4, Dept. Mo.)

Col. David L. Magruder, surgeon, will proceed to Lancaster, Pa., on public business (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward Daniel B. Miller will be relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic upon the receipt of this order at Fort Myer, Va. (S. O. 77, April 13, Div. Atlantic.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for ten days is granted Major W. S. Stanton, C. E. (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Irving Hale, at Willet's Point, will relieve 1st Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, C. E., of his duties as Q. M. of the Battalion and A. A. Q. M., and Acting C. of S., at Willet's Point. Lieut. Townsend, on being relieved, will proceed and take station at Washington, D. C., reporting to Major Garrett J. Lydecker, C. E., for duty under his immediate orders. 2d Lieut. David Du B. Gaillard, C. E., is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will take station at Jacksonville, Fla., reporting to Capt. William M. Black, C. E., for duty (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sgt. Peter Sutton, having been granted a furlough for six months, the C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., will send a reliable sergeant to Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Miss., for duty as acting ord. sergeant (S. O. 75, April 11, Div. Atlantic). Ordinance Sgt. John Barr is, upon his own application, placed upon the retired list (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B., D., E., G., and K.; Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F., H., and L., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweitzer.

Hdqs., B., E., F., G., and I.; Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and D, Ft. Frémont, San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Huell, Cal.; Boise Bks., Idaho; H., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer will proceed to Forts Spokane and Coeur d'Alene and inspect the troops of his regiment (S. O. 52, March 31, D. Columbia.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B., D., F., H., and K.; Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E., and L., Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G., and I., Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M., Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Troop L (Wint's) is relieved from duty at Fort Stanton, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Lowell, A. T., and 2d Lieut. Samuel Reber is relieved as member and appointed J.-A. in his stead (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. R. D. Walsh, Fort Huachuca, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 33, April 5, D. Ariz.)

Capt. A. Rodgers is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D., E., H., and L.; Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F., and I., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B., C., G., and K., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift is relieved from duty as R. O. at Fort Riley, and 1st Lieut. Francis Michler, Adj't., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 43, April 4, Dept. M.)

At his own request, 2d Lieut. John M. Carson is transferred from Troop K to Troop B (S. O., April 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Aug. 28, is granted Capt. J. A. Augur (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A., C., G., and L.; Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K., Ft. Winfield, N. M.; B and F., Ft. Lawton, Colo.; D and H., Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, relieved as R. Q. M., is assigned to Troop C (Orders 33, April 4, 6th Cav.)

1st Lieut. Edward E. Dravo is appointed Regimental Quartermaster (Orders 33, April 4, 6th Cav.)

In Orders 33, of April 4, Col. Carr relieves 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter from duty as Regimental Quartermaster, he having held the position for more than four years, and takes the opportunity to bear testimony to the many sterling qualities of Lieut. Carter as an officer, a gentleman, and a man. He has been Regimental Quartermaster, says Col. Carr, for almost exactly eight years; during which time he has acted as Quarter master, in the field, of several posts, of different Districts—military and disbursing—and nearly all the time as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of Posts, Districts, or in the field; also frequently as Post Treasurer, and has disbursed money and handled property to the value of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has, in addition, frequently taken the duties of Adjutant and Troop Commander. He was Adjutant as well as Quartermaster during the summer of '81, at Fort Apache, and on the Cubic campaign, and displayed the most conspicuous and distinguished gallantry in the battles of the Cubic, Aug. 30, and of Fort Apache, Sept. 1, 1881. During the past two years he has supplied the troops employed in the campaign in South western New Mexico against the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians and their allies, and it is universally agreed that they were well and promptly supplied, and the accounts well kept and promptly paid. His courteous and obliging disposition, and his prompt settlements, have made him universally popular with officers, soldiers, and civilians.

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., B., C., D., G., K., and M.; Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H., Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L., Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Snelling, April 25, for the trial of 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Dak.)

Chief Trumpeter William G. Hardy will return to Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 29, April 1, D. Dak.)

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sgt. Edward Garlick, Troop G (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Ottis.

Hdqs., C. and H., San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; D, E, F, G, and L., Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M., Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps is appointed to act

as inspector on certain property at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Lexington, Ky., for which 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., R. O., is responsible (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L., Ft. Grant, A. T.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; A, C, and H., Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; M, Ft. McDowell, A. T.

The recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., will be discontinued April 30, and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson will proceed with his recruiting party to Richmond, Va., and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 58, April 6, Rec. Ser.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 58, R. O., H. Q. A., is amended so as to direct that upon the discontinuance of the recruiting rendezvous at Lexington, Ky., 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, R. O., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., with his recruiting party and public property, and establish a recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 60, April 9, Rec. Ser.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A., C., E., H., K., and L., Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B., D., E., G., and L., Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

* Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel Albert S. Cummins.

Hdqs., A., C., and H., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L., Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; M, Ft. Wood, N. Y. t.

* Light battery.

The leave of 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler is extended fifteen days (S. O., April 12, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 78, April 14, Div. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A., G., H., and K., Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The C. O. Fort Missoula, M. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sgt. George Weiler, Co. B (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., C., D., E., and H., Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, and K., Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Capt. Joseph C. Beardsley, Co. B, having been recommended for promotion, will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, for examination by the Board of Officers instituted by S. O. 53 (S. O. 53, April 1, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A., B., D., E., G., I, and H., Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K., Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort K.-o.-g. will grant a furlough for three months to Sgt. Chrtles Watkins, Co. H (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD.-McCook.

Hdqs., H., and I., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, F, G, and K., Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Morton is relieved from the duties assigned him in S. O. 22, and will return to Fort Douglas (S. O. 34, April 6, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kenyon, from Co. H to Co. B; 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, from Co. B to Co. H (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A., D., F., and H., Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinley, Wyo.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F., H., I, and K., Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego, Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Co. A (Bowman's) will proceed from Fort Apache to San Carlos and report for temporary duty (S. O. 38, April 5, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B., C., F., H., and I., Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

A furlough for three months is granted Sgt. Major Peter Osmar (S. O. 36, March 31, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A., B., D., F., G., and I., Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Col. Richard I. Dodge, Fort Sully, D. T., will be governed by the subpoena to appear as a witness, April 7, at the term of the U. S. District Court at Yankton (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A., B., D., F., G., and I., Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry, Colonel Robert S. La Motte.

Hdqs., D., F., G., H., and I., Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. S. Hall, having been transferred from Co. D to Co. A, so much of S. O. 34, as directs him to proceed to Fort Wingate, is revoked (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Jesse C. Chunce (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., and I., Vancover Bks., Wash. T. A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T. K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Frederic E. Culhoun will proceed to Fort Townsend and report for Gar. C.-M. duty, upon completion of which he will return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 50, March 28, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles A. Wikoff is assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 54. April 2, D. Columbia.)

The furlough of Sgt. Arthur C. Morton, Co. A, is extended ten days (S. O. 51, March 30, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. Alexia R. Paxton is relieved from duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and take charge of the recruiting rendezvous in that city, during the absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Chaubers McKibbin (S. O. 57, April 5, Rec. Ser.)

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, having been appointed R. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Blaz Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McRae, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, Superintendent Recruiting Service, will proceed to Columbus Barracks and Jefferson Barracks, and make an inspection of the recruiting depots at those places (S. O. 55, April 1, Rec. Ser.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.
Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hayes, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, B, C, F, G, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. W. P. Evans is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, to take effect July 1 (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for twenty five days is granted Capt. Lewis Johnson (S. O. 43, April 4, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Tear, Fort Snelling, to take effect about April 11 (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., April 18. Detail: Capt. Louis M. Mau, Med. Dept.; Capt. John Pitman, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Francis C. W. Mansfield and Ralph W. Hoyt and 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard C. Croxton, 5th Inf., and Capt. Leon A. Mattie, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 30, April 4, D. Dak.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., April 12. Detail: Capt. Edward Maguire, John G. D. Knight, and Eric Bergland, 1st Lieuts. Irving Hale and Hiram M. Chittenden, 2d Lieuts. William L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, and Charles S. Riché, C. E., and 1st Lieut. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., J.-A. (S. O. 4, H. Q. A.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., April 7. Detail: Major James S. Casey, Capt. Clarence E. Bunett, Thomas G. Troxel, Cyrus S. Roberts, Charles H. Greene, and William P. Roxers, 1st Lieuts. Daniel H. Brush, George H. Roach, and James D. Nickerson, 2d Lieuts. James T. Kerr, James L. Drue, James H. Frier, and Lucius L. Durie, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George Rubien, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Douglas, Utah, April 8. Detail: Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf.; Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Capt. Stephen Baker, Jacob F. Unson, and Frederick W. Thibaut, and 1st Lieut. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art.; 2d Lieuts. Charles G. Morton, William P. Burnham, and Amos B. Shattuck, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert R. St. Vens, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Du Cheane, Utah, April 11. Detail: Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf.; Capts. Byron Dawson and Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav.; Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George R. Burnett, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Lawrence J. Hearn and Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 1, D. Platte.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., April 25, for the trial of 2d Lieut. J. H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav. Detail: Col. George L. Andrews and Lieut. Col. James J. Vau H. rn, 25th Inf.; Major Charles H. Aiden, Med. Dept.; Major William H. Eckels, Dep't.; Capt. Charles Bentzoni, 25th Inf.; Capt. George B. Roday, 4th Art.; Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., and Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Missoula, M. T., April 15. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett, Capt. James H. Garey, William Krause, and William C. Bartlett, 1st Lieut. William C. Buttler, 2d Lieuts. Chase W. Kennedy and Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 32, April 7, D. Platte.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 12. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, Capt. John H. Brinckle and Joshua A. Foss, 16th Inf.; 3d Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Granger Adams and 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 6th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 74, April 12, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., April 15. Detail: Capts. Frank G. Smith, Edward Field, and John W. Roder, 4th Art.; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Harry R. Anderson and Charles A. L. Totten, 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corthell, John E. McMahon, and Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. William Ennis, Adj't., 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 77, April 15, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Capt. John H. Myrick, A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, A. D. C., will convene at the Hospital Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 8, to fix the responsibility for the injuried condition of two cavalry horses, ship'd d by Capt. A. D. Allison Barrett, M. S. R. (S. O. 40, April 7, Div. M.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. J. S. Mason, 9th Inf.; Major H. E. Fryer, Surg.; Major Simon Mills, and Capt. C. L. Cooper, 11th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., April 18, for the examination of Sgt. Major Thomas M. Moody, 9th Inf., and Sgt. Archibald A. Cataneus, Troop B, 4th Cav., recommended for promotion to 2d Lieutenant (S. O. 37, April 1, D. Art.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. William P. Carlin and Capt. Elwin M. Coates, 4th Inf.; Asst. Surgeon Joseph K. Corson and John M. Banister, and Capt. Butler D. Price, 4th Inf., will assemble at Fort Conner d'Alene, April 13, to report upon the qualifications of non-commissioned officers authorized to appear before it as candidates for appointment as 2d Lieutenants in the Army (S. O. 53, April 1, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Edward S.

Chapin and George A. Cornish and 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudier, 15th Inf., will assemble at Fort Pembina, I. T., April 11, to fix the responsibility for the loss of C. and E. and O. stars, for which Capt. Cyrus M. DeLaney, 15th Inf., is accountable (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Tetherly and 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Cav., will assemble at Camp Sheridan, Wyo., April 14, to fix the responsibility for the unserviceable condition of one Springfield carbine, for which Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav., is accountable (S. O. 31, April 6, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. John M. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. Peter C. Hains, and Major Garrett J. Lydecker, will meet in Washington, to consider such matters relating to the proposed Bennington Battle Monument as may be referred to it for action (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

The Army Medical Board in New York City is dissolved (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The Fort Davis News says: "Why keep up a post at Hauecock is a question of some interest in military circles. Located within about fifty miles of El Paso, and at present away from the railroad, and in an undesirable location, there would seem to be no good reason why it should not be abandoned and the troops sent elsewhere."

Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

In a comprehensive "Roster of Troops" dated March 25, we find the following information concerning Fort Du Chesne: Permanent buildings completed—Quartermaster's subsistence and ordnance storehouses, adjutant's office (since destroyed by fire), guard house, bake ovens and bake house, mechanics workshops, coal shed, one double set of officers quarters and two sets non-commissioned staff officers quarters. Three double sets office quarters are nearly completed and three other sets are in course of erection. One set cavalry barracks and a portion of permanent hospital (one ward and the dining room and kitchen, to be used as a provisional hospital) are nearly completed, other buildings are in course of erection.

The parade ground has been prepared for sowing grass seed and planting trees. The post garden is laid out and preparations made for planting. Water is brought through the garden and post grounds by means of an irrigating ditch which has been constructed from the river about two miles above the post. A wagon-road bridge across the DuChesne River, on the road to Price Station, at a point about twelve miles from the post, was completed March 5.

A correspondent writes that "the 2d Infantry will go to the Bellevue Rifle Range by wings, and each five companies have six weeks' practice at fixed distance shooting, and again in October, two weeks including the skirmish firing. The regiment hopes to do in two months the work of three months, and thus show the value of continuous uninterrupted practice."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

APRIL 13, 1887.

On Monday afternoon drill was suspended and the Coys of Cadets proceeded to the chapel at 4:30 to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, after which a presentation of books to the First Class took place. The Rev. Dr. spoke about an hour, and delivered a fine address. The cadets were allowed to select one of two books—a Bible and Life of Gen. Upton. #2 took a bible each and the remaining two of the class took the Life of Upton.

The annual journalistic effort of the cadets—known as "The Howitzer"—has just made its appearance, in a neat pamphlet of 25 pages. One of the advertisements headed "Wanted" calls for about 40 vacancies, another offers a reward of \$100 and an uncout date to the hero of some engineer officer who will commit suicide before June 1.

Last Saturday the post was visited by Colonel Engle, Captain Burns and Lieut. Burtt, all of the Ordnance.

On Monday morning General Kendrick was here, also Lieuts. Rees and Potter, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Fowler, 4th Cav.

The three latter had attended the funeral of their classmate, Lieut. Edward Morris, who was returning to their station. The cadet hop next Saturday evening is to be given in room No. 1, and will be limited to half-past nine.

The first work for the new gymnasium was done last Friday in clearing the ground. The site selected is between Lieut. Simpson's quarters and the cadet commissary building.

The short side (5 feet) is parallel to the barracks and the entrance will be directly in front of the new sallyport.

The regular semi annual meeting of the mess took place last evening. The report of the treasurer showed that the mess is richer by over \$100 than it was when the last report was rendered. Lieut. David Price was re-elected Treasurer, and Professor Bass and Captain Price were elected members of the Senior Council.

Frank Spear Armstrong, Jeffersontown, Ind.; William Drew Collins, Charlestown, La., and William Lawson Erwin (Alt.), Plaquemine, La., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS.

APRIL 4, 1887.

LIEUT. ROBERT K. EVANS has been installed as regimental adjutant and Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader as R. Q. M. Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., has taken charge of signal matters. The retiring regimental staff officers, Lieuts. Wotherspoon and Smith, were tendered a serenade by the 12th Infantry band on Thursday evening.

At the weekly concert and hop last week, there was a concerted piece not down on the programme. It was rendered by the N. C. staff and band just after the overture, when Lieut. Fred. A. Smith was invited to the front and centre by Sgt.-Major A. B. Van Buren and presented with an elegant and valuable panelled French marble clock, as a souvenir of their esteem. The gallant Lieutenant made a fitting acknowledgment, expressing with marked emotion his gratitude at the unlooked-for occurrence.

MACTOUGH.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

Our weekly concerts have been stopped. The entertainment given by the officers on March 19 was quite a success. The "Big Four" Minstrels was greatly appreciated. Our post was alarmed the other night by the cry of fire. It proved to be the quarters of Principal Musician Morrison. Everything was removed and after a little excitement the fire was quenched. The officers raised a subscription for him, and, to use a soldier's parlance, they came down hand-some.

ENIGMA.

I see the JOURNAL is giving much attention to medical

lectures at posts. We are not behindhand here, as our Post Surgeon T. A. Cunningham is giving a course to the gratification and instruction of all. Dr. Cunningham is somewhat of a pioneer in this matter. At this post in the winter of 1864-65 he delivered a series of these lectures to the officers, who all attended, including Col. P. T. Wayne, Col. Robt. H. Hall, Major S. M. Whitside, Lieuts. Casey and Webster, the Regimental Staff, and all the company officers. The interest and attendance was always good and the improvement decided. In the present course the Doctor very wisely gives a succinct résumé of the anatomy and physiology of the subject to be treated, and afterwards goes into the subjects of hemorrhages, fractures, etc.

ON OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CANTEEN AT FORT ELLIOTT, TEXAS.

A CANTINE has been established at this post (on the plan of Gen. M. F. Row), that supplies the soldiers with luncheons of hot coffee and sandwiches, and the indoor amusements of dominoes, checkers, chess, and billiards, and the outdoor amusements of football, base ball, lawn tennis, and for the cavalry polo.

A riding hall has been enclosed by a fence of posts and poles, and as there is no tan bark available the ground in the enclosure has been ploughed, posts with heads and rings supplied, and a polo ground laid out. The men of one troop play a series of games of polo one day, and exercise in the riding hall the next. Each soldier is allowed the privilege of taking his horse every afternoon for exercise on the polo ground or in the riding hall, under the superintendence of a non-commissioned officer.

If any one familiar with the games played by the cavalry soldiers of foreign armies would publish a description of the games and the rules by which they are played, it would be appreciated by our mounted men.

We saw some time ago in the New York Graphic an illustration showing horses and soldiers lying down (at Fort Bayard). If the commanding officer (Col. A. R. Arnold) would publish in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a description of his method of teaching his horses, he would confer a favor on the cavalry stationed at FORT ELLIOTT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

APRIL 8, 1887.

OUR garrison was very unpleasantly aroused from its usual calm by the terrible fire which destroyed the elegant quarters occupied by Col. Tilford's family. The flames made quick head-way, though the "Fire Brigade" were on the spot at the first signal of danger. The entire force of the post turned out en masse and worked with almost super-human efforts to remove from the burning building the many articles of value which had helped to make Mrs. Tilford's attractive home, one of the most beautifully furnished on the frontier. The ladies and officers worked side by side with the soldiers in carrying out delicate articles in silver and china. The piano, harp and most of the heavy furniture were removed with safety. The principal loss was in the carpets and mirrors. Immediate rebuilding of the quarters has been ordered, the family in the meantime sharing Maj. Whitside's hospitable home.

Gen. Forst is still absent at Cour d'Alene.

Lieut. Bullock returned after a successful chase of several deserters, bringing them and their horses in triumph.

A hop is to be given to Lieut. Robinson and his bride, whose arrival was quite a surprise, no rumors of any such happy event being heralded as our Regimental Q. M.'s matrimonial intentions.

The post is conspicuous by the absence of majority of the officers whose troops are stationed here, there being about an average of one officer on duty with each troop and also by the departure which have taken place among the ladies, having a very small minority of the fair sex.

A slight "boom" in real estate is already starting in the town of Sturgis, in anticipation of the railroad which is on the onward march from "Rapid."

Snow still covers the ground and it is difficult to realize we are in the midst of spring.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

THIS post is situated at the southern extremity of 16th street, Washington, on what is known as "Greenleaf's Point," at the junction of the Eastern branch or Anacostia, with the Potomac River.

There are no documents on file to indicate the precise time at which this post became an arsenal. As early as 1803 it was a military station, and in August, 1807, it is known that Smith's and Carpenter's shops were here. Powder was stored here in 1812. In January, 1813, it is first mentioned as an establishment. The first expenditure made by the Ordnance Dent, for buildings at this arsenal was in 1816, when the sum of \$15,583.33 was applied to this object, and up to about 1868, the expenditures at this post for lands and buildings amounted to about \$500,000.

In pursuance of an act of March 3, 1857, the site of the arsenal was enlarged by the purchase of the land lying between the Potomac River and James Creek and south F street. The whole tract now consists of 69 acres.

The transfer of ordnance stores to other depots was completed by the month of April, 1851, when the Ordnance Department finally surrendered their authority over what was formerly known as the Washington Arsenal and afterwards designated U. S. Barracks.

At the time of the capture of Washington by the British several men were killed here by the carelessness of throwing a fire brand into a well, in which a quantity of powder had previously been thrown. On June 17, 1864, during the Rebellion, twenty-one girls were killed by an explosion in one of the laboratories. The cause of the accident was never satisfactorily ascertained. An explosion occurred at the Laboratory July 22, 1871, about fifty yards east of No. 1 storehouse which did much damage. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

APRIL 1, 1887.

Gen. A. H. Terry and party have come again and gone again; arrived on Friday, staid a short time, took up Mrs. and Miss Lee and then off for Chicago. I think they must have enjoyed themselves while here, for certainly everyone did their best to that end. Lieut. Slocum passed through here last week en route to Ringgold from leave, looking well and hearty. We hope to have our new officers' quarters and barracks ready in a couple of months.

It is very dry here, a couple of small showers recently but not enough to lay the dust. There are dire rumors of changes among the staff here; Paymr. Muhlenberg, I believe, is to be the first to go, and perhaps, more will follow. Thus it is, we never get nicely settled down elsewhere and have to hoe the same row again.

AD INTERIM.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

This Court of Inquiry here, presided over by Col. Black, has had a busy time of it, but nothing is known as to the results. The range of inquiry was as to the collusion with the post trader in giving them the use of Government teams and the Government steamer; in defrauding the public lands of timber and carrying on a large lumber traffic; appropriating stores from the Commissary Department; to sell to the citizens; staking miners and prospectors with stores from the commissary, tools from the Government shops and explosives from the ordnance stores, for which share

was to be had in the mines discovered and located by the miners and prospectors to whom they were given; ordering out a detachment of soldiers, all armed and equipped, under charge of a commissioned officer, to frighten and drive off miners from their claims, so that possession might be got of the same; making fraudulent contracts in erecting and building the Government buildings, performing the labor with enlisted men and pocketing the appropriation; permitting the post traders to sell intoxicating liquors on the military reservation, in violation of an Executive order and other minor irregularities.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

The Excelsior of April 9 says:

Sergeant Heuninger has gone to Hot Springs, Ark.... Mrs. Lieut. Patten has returned from an extended visit to Boston and other Eastern cities.... Lieut. Corman is visiting his father at Carlisle, Pa., before joining at Fort DuChesne.... Major and Mrs. Downey left on Wednesday for Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. Parke left the same day for Franklin, Tenn.... An excellent programme was rendered by the 21st Infantry band Sunday.

The Democrat of March 25 says:

Col. Morrow has recommended Capt. Rheem for retirement, he having been ill for several years and absent on sick leave for many months.

Leave for two months has been granted Lieut. J. S. Parke, during which he will visit relatives in Tennessee and New York. Major and Mrs. Downey will leave next week on a two months' leave, after which the major will join his company at Fort DuChesne.

The Fort Sidney Social Club gives its next dance on Easter Monday, April 11.

Post-Surgeon Ewen has cautioned the garrison that during the next few weeks pneumonia will be prevalent and therefore unnecessary exposure should be avoided.

FORT VANCOUVER.

The Independent of April 6 says:

Capt. Jas. Ulio, 2d Inf., Fort Omaha, was at Spokane Falls, last week on a visit..... Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., and wife, have gone to Tennessee.... Lieut. J. E. Runcie, 1st Art., came up from San Francisco last week.... Lieut. E. St. John Greble, of Gen. Howard's staff, left San Francisco Sunday for a visit here.... Mr. and Mrs. Colby, of Lawrence, Mass., are now visiting their daughter, wife of Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf..... Capt. Uriel Sebree, U. S. N., with his wife, has been visiting Capt. A. H. Russell this week.... Capt. C. A. Woodruff, chief commissary, last Friday, delivered a lecture on "The Volunteers," at the Garrison hill.... Col. H. M. Black, 2d Inf.; Col. J. W. Forsyth and J. M. Moore, Lieut. Col. F. F. Bart and Capt. B. D. Price, who attended the recent court at Fort Cœur d'Alene, paid a brief visit to Vancouver Barracks last week, during an intermission of the court.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior of April 9 says:

Lieut. W. C. Muhlenburg has joined at Fort Omaha from a six months' sick leave, and his family will join him soon. Lieut. Pickering, 2d Inf., has returned from a visit to Santa Indian Agency. He was delayed nearly a week by the rise in the Missouri river.

Gen. Wheaton, Capt. Ulio and Ames and Lt. Clark, Rowell, and Earle, of the 2d Inf., are expected to return next week from Fort Cœur d'Alene.

The troops at Fort Omaha are now being drilled twice daily.

FORT NIOWARA, NEB.

The Omaha Excelsior of April 9 says:

Captain Cusack has sold one of his fine racers. Gen. and Mrs. Kautz have returned from their eastern trip. A very enjoyable evening dress ball was given by the officers March 29.

Major Henry Lippincott, the post surgeon, delivered a highly interesting lecture on the subject of "Surgery" recently.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes April 1:

Miss Abbie Green, daughter of Capt. C. H. Greene, who has been attending school at Salt Lake City, is home on a visit. 1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy has gone east on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Offley is in command of the regiment and post during the sickness of Col. Chambers.

Lieut. D. H. Brush, who has been regimental quartermaster for nearly eight years, has been relieved, and Lieut. Edward Chenoweth appointed in his stead. In relieving Lieut. Brush, Col. Offley expresses his thanks for the very efficient manner in which he has performed his duties for nearly eight years.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

The post chapel has been thoroughly remodelled and looks well. Gen. McCook takes a great deal of interest in the improvements. Quite a large congregation attended the Good Friday services. Chaplain Barry was assisted by the Rev. Frank O. Osborne of Madison, Wis. The chapel was elaborately decorated with flowers for Easter. The choir rendered a fine programme of music under the direction of Mrs. McCook.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Evening Post* writes: There are now remaining at the military headquarters on the reserve at the Presidio four of the adobe buildings that were used as barracks and storerooms at one time by the Spaniards. They have since been re-roofed and put to other uses. All these buildings, now considerably over 100 yrs. old, were long unoccupied and neglected, and seemed at one time to be verging upon ruin, when they were timely rescued by the skilful hand of the late Gen. McDowell.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland have practically completed the programme for the annual meeting of the society which will be held in Washington on May 11 and 12, upon which occasion the Garfield statue to be erected at the west approach of the Capitol will be unveiled. The meeting of the society will be held on the morning of May 11, at which General Sheridan will preside. The oration will be delivered on the evening of that day at the Congregational Church. The statue will be unveiled on May 12 with appropriate ceremonies, at which the President and members of the Cabinet will be present. The society will be escorted to the Capitol by the United States troops and marines stationed at Washington, the militia of the District, and the Grand Army posts. The pedestal for the statue has been erected on the circle at the intersection of 1st street and Maryland avenue, Congress having appropriated \$20,000 for this purpose. The statue was paid for by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—*Rear Adm'l. S. B. Luce.*

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall March 7. Will await the arrival of the *Mohican* at Panama.

All mail must be addressed to the *Galena*, care of Navy Pay Office, 29 State St., N. Y.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Left Bermuda, April 7, for St. Thomas, W. I. During her run from New York to Bermuda the *Richmond* had some very heavy weather, and encountered gales from the northwest and southeast. While in the Gulf Stream and in a northwest gale some thick snow squalls were met.

The Prospective cruise of the *Richmond* is as follows:

Port.	Arrive.	Leave.
New York, N. Y.	April 5.	March 28.
St. Thomas, W. I.	April 13.	April 9.
Martinique, W. I.	April 20.	April 17.
Curacao, W. I.	May 5.	May 9.
Matanzas, Cuba	May 10.	May 13.
Key West, Fla.	May 20.	
Hampton Roads, Va.		

Ship will travel about 4,861 miles in making this cruise.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Key West April 11.

Capt. F. M. Green, commanding the *Yantic*, in a letter dated Cienfuegos, Cuba, April 6, reports that he would leave there for Key West April 7. He says several of the ship's company are suffering from fever contracted at Aspinwall, but the cases are not serious, and the health of the officers and men is improving.

S. Atlantic Station—*A. R. Adm'l. D. L. Braine.*

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Zanzibar Feb. 23.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. Reported by cable to have arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, March 16. All well. Expects to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 10.

Europe Station—*R.-Adm'l. Sam. R. Franklin.*

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. o. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Athens, Greece, for Leghorn, Italy, April 4. Intends to go to Villefranche after receiving her stores.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Comdr. W. M. Folger was ordered to command. Was at Leghorn, Italy, April 2—to leave there about middle of May. Health of officers and men good.

The *Times* of Morocco, Tangier, March 24, says: "The U. S. frigate *Quinnebaug*, which visited Tangier last week, made an unusually short stay, and disappointed many who had hoped to meet its general officers ashore. There was none of the hunting and feasting which has characterized the previous visits of this vessel."

Pacific Station—*Captain H. L. Howison* (in temporary command).

Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberley is ordered to command, and leaves per steamer of April 1.

Mails unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Arrived at Acapulco March 18.

Commander J. D. Graham, of the *Alert*, in a letter dated San Jose, Guatamala, March 29, reports arrival at that port, having left Acapulco March 27.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. Arrived at Mazatlan April 6, and after taking on stores will return to Acapulco.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, March 18. To leave April 10 for the North.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. At Talcahuano, Chile, March 31. Commander Richard P. Leary was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of April 1.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chile.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Reported by cable to have arrived at Callao, Peru, March 22. Left for Panama same day.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter.

Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. At Norfolk, Va., from which place she will finally leave for her station in Alaskan waters.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Taboquilla, in Panama Bay, March 28. After a short stay intends to sail northward.

The *Vandalia* left Coquimbo in obedience to orders received from the Navy Department, March 8, and arrived at Taboga Island, Panama Roads, U. S. of Colombia, March 27. The port of Panama was closed to all vessels from Chile. The authorities allowed the *Vandalia* to anchor until the Admiral comes. Capt. Howison says the mails for this vessel are scattered along the southern coast somewhere. I have telegraphed to Callao, and hope to receive them shortly.

Astasia Station—*Rear-Adm'l. Ralph Chandler.* Vessel with (+), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Sailed from Batavia for Yokohama Feb. 22.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Yokohama, Japan, March 12.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Nagasaki, Japan, March 5. Intended to sail from Yokohama March 18.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Canton March 12.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Lieut. Commander Frank Curtis in temporary command. Comdr. F. V. McNair has been ordered to command. At Nagasaki March 12, and intended to sail next day for Yokohama.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Commander T. Nelson. At Tientsin, China, March 12. Commander Nelson was detached and ordered home March 9, and Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig ordered to command.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent after March 24, to Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunnery ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Was to sail from St. Thomas, April 3, for Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived March 28 at Norfolk, Va.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comdr. George F. Wilde. At New York, undergoing slight repairs. The delay in properly arranging her steering gear has practically exhausted the season for contemplated surveying work in South America, and it is no longer probable that the ship will go in that direction this year.

Another pattern of steam steering gear is to be placed on the *Dolphin*, the original type having proved a failure.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Put in commission March 30, 1887, for purpose of conveying freight between the different Navy-yards on the Atlantic Coast. Left Norfolk, April 2, arrived at Washington Navy-yard, April 3, 1887, and sailed for Norfolk April 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

OSSIPPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Norfolk, Va. Will be refitted for service. The work will be commenced at once. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be \$25,000.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Surveying on Coast of Lower California. At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10. Mail address, San Diego, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crownshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City. She is being fitted for her annual Summer cruise. Will leave New York May 10, arrive at Glen Cove May 16, reach New London May 26, leave for Fayal, Azores, a few days later, arrive at that port June 10, reach Cadiz June 21, leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 13 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard. Left yard, April 3, 1887, for trial trip. Returned April 14.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

SWARTZ—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. The construction work will be completed about the middle of June. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

ENTERPRISE and NIPISC—Undergoing repairs at New York. Will be ready in a few months, and in all probability be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron.

TRENTON—Undergoing repairs at Norfolk, Va. Expects to be ready for commission about May 1. It is not known at present where she will be ordered.

CHICAGO—Will be finished at New York. The engines are practically completed, and but little construction work remains to be done. (Report of March 19.)

BOSTON—At New York. Is being fitted with ice machines, electric lights and steam separators. She will be ready for a trial trip in about 60 days. (Report of March 19.)

KEARSARGE—Ordered to repair revoked, and will be condemned and sold.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A wood cruiser has just been launched at Rochefort which is likely to be the last of her race.

The first steel cruiser ever built in China, it is claimed, was recently launched from a shipyard at Whampoa, to be used by the Portuguese Government in the defence of Manilla.

The chiefs of the bureaus of construction and steam engineering have heard nothing of the order to suspend work on the *Kearsarge*. The construction bureau is still engaged on the repairs to her hull.

The frigate *Constellation*, Lieut. J. W. Danenhower commanding, left Annapolis, April 11, for the Norfolk Navy-yard under tow of the *Phœnix*, to be overhauled for the summer practice cruise of the cadets.

The English Admiralty have ordered that for the future naval officers are to be detailed to act as ciceroni instead of draughtsmen, or other dockyard officials who may have a knowledge of foreign languages.

The second edition of the *Navy Register* has not yet been sent to the Public Printer. The report of the committee on revision is before the Secretary, but he has not yet approved it nor given the order to go ahead with its publication. It is probable that the *Register* will be withheld until the July number is issued, in which the new features desired by the Secretary will be embodied.

The ship *Archimede* was put up for sale at Yokohama on Feb. 26, and was purchased by Japanese for \$6,800, the two 7-inch rifled guns realizing \$50 each, four 5 inch guns \$20 each, and one 4-pounder bronze howitzer, \$40.

CODOMORE D. B. HARMONY has returned from Pensacola, Fla. He reports that the present location of the navy-yard there does not warrant the expenditure of any more money on her as a navy-yard. It is probable that the site will be changed.

The *Nordenfeldt*, a submarine torpedo boat, launched at Barrow-in-Furness, March 26, is the largest boat of the kind yet constructed, being 110 feet in length. The engines develop 1,200 indicated horse power, and the vessel will have a speed of 19 knots on the surface.

BESIDES the six engineer officers at present attached to the U. S. S. *Atlanta*, the following were ordered for temporary duty on board during the trial trip: Passed Asst. Engrs. Webster, Kearny, Cleaver, and Howell.

FOURTY-FIVE speculators attended the auction sale of several condemned Government vessels at Port Washington, L. I., April 14. The Congress was sold for \$7,800. The Ohio brought \$7,400; the steamer Shawmut, \$2,050; the Roanoke, \$9,350; the Susquehanna, \$4,900, and the Savannah, \$5,650.

A WASHINGTON despatch states that the chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering of the Navy Department have gone to Norfolk to inspect the steam steering gear of the U. S. S. *Trenton*. It appears that the same system of steering as is used on the *Dolphin* was placed on the *Trenton*.

MR. WARD, of Messrs. Denny and Co., at Dumbar-ton, informed the Institution of Naval Architects last year that of 48,000 tons of mild steel wrought upon their premises, consisting of about 350,000 pieces, only 12 pieces had failed, and that his firm had often lost more than four times that amount in a single iron vessel.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* sailed from Washington April 6th for Norfolk to place a lot of stores on board the *Thetis* to be taken around to San Francisco. The stores required for the proposed long cruise of the *Albatross* in the Pacific will be so great in quantity that the vessel would be overcrowded, and the *Thetis* has more stowage capacity.

THE officers of the British war vessels *Bellerophon* and *Pylades*, at Vera Cruz, are visiting the City of Mexico. Vice-Admiral Lyon, commanding the North Atlantic and West Indian squadron; Capt. Clarke of the *Bellerophon*, and Capt. Primrose, of the *Pylades*, being the chief officers in the party. The visitors have been tendered a ball by the British Minister and other attentions on the part of the leading Government officials.

THE French Government has given notice that on April 1, 1887, an experimental buoy, fitted with an automatic whistle, will be placed south-westward of the angle of the Southwest Mole, in course of construction at Boulogne. The buoy, painted red, will be moored about one quarter of a cable westward of the bell buoy with mirror, lying with the angle of the South-west Mole, bearing N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant about one cable.

LIEUTENANT B. A. FISKE, U. S. N., the eminent electrician, it present on the *Atlanta*, is becoming thoroughly convinced that the uses of electricity are but in their infancy. He looks upon it as an assured fact that the electric light will be the gradual supplanter of gas as an illuminant for a certain class of places, but he also looks for a greater expansion in the employment of illuminating gas, due in a great measure to the very excellence of the incandescent electric lamp. So far, it would seem that such has been the effect. For ship illumination, of course, electricity has no rival, and it is a cause of congratulation that the Navy is at last starting off so well with this system.

SECRETARY WHITNEY issued instructions to the Torpedo Board on Friday. No torpedo will be tested without a majority of the Board vote to do so. The Board will report upon the following features of all torpedoes tested: Accuracy, certainty of operation, launching, starting on course and explosive action on contact with target, velocity, range ability to beat through or avoid hostile defensive obstructions, destructiveness, safety in handling, ability to keep in readiness for immediate action, facility of manipulation, simplicity, ability to be operated with safety from enemy's fire, simplicity and efficiency of launching apparatus andlessness.

THE English National Life Boat Institution has resolved to offer prizes of a gold and a silver medal for drawings or models of a mechanically propeller lifeboat best adapted to meet the conditions under which life boats are called upon to perform their work, also a gold and silver medal for models or drawings of a propelling suitable for the self-righting life-boats of the Institution. 601 lives and 33 vessels were rescued last year by the boats of the Institution and 160 lives by shore boats and other means. 13 silver medals, 32 vinocular glasses, 35 votes of thanks on vellum and \$33,150 were granted as rewards. Since the foundation of the institution 32,671 lives have been saved from shipwreck.

In furtherance of the policy of consolidating the purchases of supplies under one head, the Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular to the chiefs of bureaus requiring them to submit, by the 30th inst., schedules of such materials and supplies as they estimate will be required in their respective departments during the coming fiscal year. The Inventory Board to decide what articles now on hand are serviceable, and the rest will be advertised for. The Board have arranged in convenient form large tables showing at a glance the amount and condition of stores now on hand at the various navy yards, so that when requisition comes in from a bureau for a certain article it will be an easy matter to ascertain whether there is a surplus of that particular article on hand at any of the yards, and if so, whether it will be practicable to transfer it to the yard at which it is to be used. It is the Secretary's purpose to dispose of old stores as far as possible, and he will have them shipped from one yard to another when occasion requires.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant Charles H. Amsden to appear before the retiring board.

APRIL 9.—P. A. Engineers Harry Webster, Geo. H. Kearny, Henry T. Cleaver, and Charles P. Howell to temporary duty on Atlanta during the trial of the machinery of that vessel.

APRIL 14.—P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, to the ironclads at City Point, Va., April 20.

Detached.

APRIL 8.—Chaplain Wm. F. Morrison from the New Hampshire and granted six months' leave.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant M. L. Wood, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to Coast Survey.

APRIL 14.—P. A. Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, from the ironclads at City Point, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Placed on Waiting Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander G. B. Livingston reported his return home from the Monongahela, and is placed on waiting orders.

Dismissed.

Naval Cadet Charles W. Potter for hazing.

Leave Extended.

The leave of Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, retired, is extended one year from June next, with permission to remain abroad.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending April 13, 1887:

Joseph Roberts. Beneficiary, died April 5, 1887, at Government hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C.

William H. Russell, Apothecary, died March 23, 1887, at Government Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 8.—Second Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer's present leave of absence extended one month, upon the expiration of which he is ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

APRIL 11.—H. K. White, ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 12.—1st Lieutenant James A. Turner, detached from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Commandant, U. S. M. C., for sea service.

APRIL 14.—Captain R. W. Huntington, detached, upon the reporting of his relief, 20th inst., from the command of the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, Md., and ordered to hold himself ready for orders to the U. S. S. *Trenton* at an early date.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, detached from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report on the 20th inst., to the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy as the officer detailed to relieve Captain R. W. Huntington.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, under date of Nagasaki, Japan, March 12, reports: The *Palos* at Tientsin; the *Monongahela* at Canton; the *Marion* (temporary flagship), and the *Omaha* at Nagasaki, to call Macao, 13 for Yokohama. The *Brooklyn* was to have sailed Feb. 22 from Batavia for Yokohama. The health of the officers and men of the squadron was good. In a letter of the same date Rear Admiral Chandler stated that he left Yokohama in the flagship *Marion* on the afternoon of Feb. 22 last and arrived at Kobe on the morning of the 23rd. From Kobe, accompanied by his secretary, Lieut. West, and two other officers of the ship, he went to Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan. On arrival there was met by Mr. Kobayashi, the Governor's aide, with the Governor's carriage, which was put at the Admiral's disposal. On the following day the Admiral and his staff called upon Governor Kitzagaki, which he returned the next day. The considerate hospitality of the Governor during the visit was of the most friendly character. Permits to visit all the temples, manufactories of art works, and all interesting places in the city were given the Admiral, and the National Exposition of Japan, which had been closed for several days, was opened to him and his staff, and the Governor escorted them in person to the different departments. Left Kobe on the morning of the 3d and arrived at Nagasaki on the evening of the 5th.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

CAPTAIN HOWISON reports the movements of vessels on the Pacific Station for the month of March: The *Vandalia* remained at Coquimbo till March 10, then left for Panama, arriving there the 27th instant where she awaits the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Iroquois*, which last heard from was at Valparaiso, having visited Talcahuano and Hota and Juan Fernandez during the past month; she was ordered to Coquimbo, and thence to the northward. The *Adams* was to the northward of Panama crossing.

The *Mohegan* remained at Coquimbo till Feb. 14, then left for Caldera, Iquique, Arica, and thence to the northward. The *Junior* arrived at Talcahuano, Feb. 25, she is now at Coquimbo and will leave there for Caldera and the northern ports on April 10.

The *Monongahela* still remains at Coquimbo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 13, 1887.

The last week of Lent passed away very much as have the others, with nothing to break through the routine of study and drill as presented at the Academy. The Easter services at the chapel, were well attended. The usual service with a sermon by Chaplain Rawson was held in the morning, the church being tastefully decorated with flowers. In the afternoon a children's service was held. At 3 o'clock, numerous friends attended the christening of Ralph Sampson, youngest son of Comdr. Sampson.

Now Lent is over preparations are being rapidly carried on for coming entertainments. The gymnasium has been fitted with a stage, and daily rehearsals for the coming comedy are now held. The pieces to be presented on Saturday night are a comedy entitled "Always Intended" and a farce. In the near future such entertainments will be held in the Naval Institute Building, formerly occupied by the Department of Ordnance. An addition is in process of construction; it will overhang the road in the rear of the building. This addition will be fitted with a stage, and all conveniences for lectures before the Institute. No pains are spared in remodelling the interior, and when the work is completed it will be a valuable addition to the conveniences of the yard.

The lawn tennis grounds in the lower part of the yard are undergoing all repairs necessary to put them in good condi-

tion. Most of the officers interested in tennis have kept in constant practice, using the courts in the armory, and it is expected that some very exciting games will be played during the season. Certainly more attention will be paid to lawn tennis than has previously been done.

The cadets are practicing daily for come base ball games, and play very well together. Several of the best players of last year's team left with the graduating class and others were dropped as unsatisfactory. Their places must be filled by new players. The cadets expect to change the grounds this season to a slight extent, moving down nearer the line of sea wall from the gymnasium to the mortars. The old grounds were uneven and the new location is said to be an improvement. Great interest in the base ball team is shown by all the officers in the yard, and it is hoped that they will do well in the coming games.

The same drills will be continued throughout this month, the different divisions changing drills weekly. Another gunnery cruise on the Wyoming was the drill on Saturday morning. The shooting was very good indeed. Cadet Edmonds, of the first class distinguishing himself by hitting the target 12 times. The last of the "stee" hops was given on Saturday night; hops and theatrics will be given every Saturday evening until after graduation.

The *Constellation* left on Monday morning for Norfolk, to undergo repairs before going on the summer cruise. A draft of 40 seamen were on board. The vessel was towed down by the steamer *Philo*. Lieut. J. W. Danenhower was in command, and Ensign Gibbons was ordered to accompany her as watch officer.

The detail of officers to remain in the Yard during the summer has been announced. The last of the receptions was given Comdr. Sampson on Tuesday evening.

Paymaster Arms will only be relieved from the Academy on the 15th of May, and will then settle his accounts.

The cadets of the Class of '85 will not be ordered to report before June 1.

A game of ball between the officers and cadets of the First Class drew a large crowd to the parade ground. The cadets won by a score of 23 to 18, after a very heavy batting game. Until the last inning, it was believed the officers would win, and great excitement prevailed. Ensign Haeseler distinguished himself by good catching, and by making a home run.

A RECENT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following correspondence has been made public:

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, March 14, 1887.

SIR: Please request the resignation of John Teer, Clerk in the Navigation Department of the New York Navy-yard, to take effect April 1. Notify him at the same time that I have decided to make a change in that position, and if his resignation is not submitted he will be dropped from the rolls at that time. Very respectfully,

W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, March 18, 1887.

SIR: Referring to the Bureau's letter No. 862, of the 5th inst., asking for my resignation as clerk of this Department, I have the honor to inform you that I have accepted the conditions of the letter, and hereby tender my resignation, to take effect April 1 next.

In this connection I would most respectfully say that I have been employed in this office nearly 17 years, being first taken upon the books of the Department by Capt. J. W. A. Nicholson, and after his detachment, serving under the following mentioned officers: Capts. Edward Barrett, Milton Haxton, Henry Erben, C. M. Schoonmaker, R. W. Meade, F. M. Ramsay, R. S. McCook, A. T. Mahan and H. B. Robeson.

In 1875 I was advanced to the rate of clerk, at the request of the navigation officer, Capt. R. W. Meade, and approved by Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, commanding this station.

I have never entered politics, nor have I ever belonged to any political organization, coming out of the Marine Corps after a service of five years and three months, into the office which I am now employed.

The Quartermaster of the corps, Maj. H. B. Lowry, will, I am sure, remember me favorably.

All of the naval officers having charge of the Navigation Department, now alive, would, I am sure, vouch for my ability, honesty, etc.

I would state, for the information of the Bureau, that I am a veteran and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. I would most respectfully ask of the Chief of the Bureau to intercede with the Honorable Secretary of the Navy in my behalf. My work has always met the approval of the Bureau and of my immediate commanding officers.

I am a married man, with seven children, all young and not able to earn a living, and as I have served the country nearly a quarter of a century, I will no doubt experience great trouble in obtaining a position to enable me to keep my children from want. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEER, Navigation Clerk.

Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

REVENUE MARINE.

STATEMENT of Services performed by the revenue steamer *Manhattan*, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tozler commanding, from Dec. 1, 1886, to March 31, 1887.

Months...	No. Miles Steamed.	No. Vessels Boarded.	No. Vessels Visited.	No. Vessels Saved.	No. Vessels Cargo Saved.	Estimated Value of Vessel and Cargo.	Remarks.
Dec...	1,426	785	10	;	;	\$250,245	
Jan...	1,515	873	30	37	38	\$250,245	
Feb...	857	315	12 days re-pairing.
March	2,036	193	19	2	..	7,000	1 day re-pairing.
Totals	5,815	2,266	30	30	2	\$250,248	

The following summary of the winter cruising of the Revenue steamer *U. S. Grant*, Capt. A. B. Davis commanding, will show that she was actively engaged in looking after distressed vessels and it was not the fault of the commanding officer that she did not make a better record. She landed during the winter nine surf-boats for the Life Saving Service on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island, covering, in so doing, 1,067.3 miles. The only "two" cases where assistance was required she was on hand namely, the steamer *Wisconsin*—she heard of the disaster and immediately put to sea for her and came up with her boat at the time one of her own steamers, the *Nevada*, lay by her; and the steamer *Scout*—she heard of the disaster coming in from a cruise off shore and immediately went to her assistance and succeeded with the L. S. S. crews, in rescuing 243 persons, who were in a most helpless condition, and brought them safe to N. Y. Our correspondent, who sends this adds: "During the winter she cruised 6,784.5 miles, boarded and spoke off shore 21 foreign and 22 American vessels and reported two for violation of law. The duties of the officers of the Revenue Service is no sinecure, to say the least, and your able advocacy of the usefulness of this service is a word fitly spoken in a good cause."

The following assignments of revenue marine officers were ordered this week: 1st Lieut. Robert M. Clark, to the *Fessenden*, at Detroit; Capt. S. S. Warner, from the *Fessenden* and ordered to the *Woodbury* at Eastport; Capt. E. L. Deane, from the *Woodbury* and ordered to the *Fessenden* on expiration of leave; 1st Lieut. F. J. Simmons, from the *Woodbury* to the *Dix* at Galveston; 2d Lieut. Samuel Howard, from the *Boutwell* to the *Forword* at Mobile; 3d Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, from the *Corwin* and ordered to the *Chase* at New Bedford.

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While the Company he represents has no superior in the country for service or for liberality in its policies to officers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance in other reputable companies. Information as to the standing of the various companies and their relative profitability for investment he will gladly communicate to those who desire it; also advise as to kind of policy best suited and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them to place their insurance in the most substantial and profitable companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to themselves.

F. A. KENDALL, Capt. U. S. A. (Retired).
76 EUCLID AVE., Cleveland, O.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1887.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

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ARMYNAVY.

CONGRESS having neglected to make an appropriation for a new building at Carlisle, the boys of the Indian school have contributed out of their savings \$1,700. Captain Pratt in an appeal to the friends of the Carlisle school says: "I shall need about \$8,000, in addition to their donation, to complete the building. Last year I burned 200,000 brick with reference to the two buildings, and have accumulated a quantity of lumber and other material necessary, which, together with our own work, will enable us to do for about \$10,000 what would otherwise cost \$25,000. The building will be 250 feet long, 36 feet wide, 3 stories high, divided by a hall on each floor and into rooms 13x14 ft., so that we may have no more than three students in a room, thus accommodating 216 and giving a large assembly room, clothes store, and bath rooms." Captain Pratt publishes a letter from General Sherman, who says: "I assure you that I wish you and all who are striving to save the remnants of the Indian race all honor and all success, but it seems like trying to stop the tides of the ocean with brooms. The sooner these Indians are absorbed into the prevailing race the sooner will be solved the Indian question which has bothered the brains and commanded the sympathies of the humane for ages long before we were born."

TO SETTLE NATIONAL DISPUTES.

In a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on "Belligerent rights," Captain Ross of the Coldstream Guards said it was chimerical to suppose that international disputes could be avoided. The idea of referring disputes to the decision of neutrals was inconsistent with the liberty and dignity of independent nations. This view of the case, which is undoubtedly sound, shows the impossibility of carrying out Captain GREEN's idea that the United States should act as a universal umpire, and the wisdom of our still adhering to our traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances. Captain Ross referred to the fact that some have tried to mitigate the evils of war by alleviating unnecessary suffering—suffering which it was possible to avoid. Others have attempted to introduce an international code, framed to regulate war with one system. None of these plans are popular. If then, said the lecturer, war is a terrible event which often happens, an evil to mankind which can neither be done away with by any system of international arbitration, nor practically be rendered innocuous to society by a change in the laws of war, does anything yet remain by which to avert this fearful scourge upon a peaceable community? Nothing that he could see, unless an attempt was made to exact on every occasion that it should not be undertaken without a cogent cause. To ensure that wars undertaken by a people were at least just and necessary, entails a searching inquiry into their causes; and to help the judgment of a nation who proposes to carry this out, the verdict of an independent National Council, before whom the case would have to be distinctly placed and tried, would certainly not be immaterial.

But how is such a Council to enforce its decrees? How can it control the passions and the ambitions which result in war? The large majority of the people in this country were opposed to our war with Mexico, and our officers on the frontier resisted every effort from the politicians at Washington to induce them to provoke it; and yet the war with Mexico came. The purpose of war between the two sections of our country in 1861 was confined to few, so far was it from the interests of the vast majority, in a country supposed to be ruled by majorities, that it was impossible to convince any considerable number that there was any danger of it. How would the National Council proposed by Capt. Ross have prevented it? While the causes leading to war are of long maturing its immediate outbreak is seldom the result of deliberation, and never of the sort of deliberation which admits of discussion in the open forum of a National Council. In a world which has been so obviously organized thus far on the principle of struggle and contest, of the destruction of the weak and the survival of the "fittest," the prevalence of universal peace is one of those sweet dreams which are pleasing in inverse ratio to their possibility of realization. It would do no harm to indulge them did not this indulgence beget a false theory of optimism which prevents that wise preparation for war which, so far from provoking war, is the best, and indeed the only known safeguard against it. No nation in the world has been so utterly neglectful of preparation for war as the United States, and yet statistics will show that in the last hundred years we have lost our full proportion upon the battlefield, while our wars as a whole present a most humiliating history of inadequate preparation and ignorant and costly administration. If we take into account the enormous payments for pensions which directly result from war, what have we to boast ourselves over those foreign states whose oppressive military burdens have been the theme of every Independence orator since the beginning? Even the old world troubles of anarchy and communism seem to be arising to plague us as we begin to realize the old world conditions. No system of government will eliminate human nature. The evil of war cannot be questioned, but we cannot escape evils by ignoring them, and, as PLATO said more than two thousand years ago, "there is no evil so great for a man as to hold false opinions upon the questions with which our argument has to do." In this matter of preparation for war we are, as we always have been, governed by rhetoric rather than reason, and, as the same ancient authority says:

"I maintain that were a rhetorician and a physician to go together into any city you choose, and there discuss the question which of the two should be elected physician, the physician would show for nothing; for there is no subject upon which the rhetorician could not speak more persuasively before the multitude than could any expert whatsoever."

TRIAL OF THE ATLANTA.

THE Navy is to be congratulated on the successful performance of the *Atlanta* during her late trial trip. She left her berth at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the morning of April 13, and steaming safely through Hell Gate, at 10 o'clock A. M., the vessel was head due East and the trial of the *Atlanta* began. During six consecutive hours the powerful engines of this fine vessel drove her through the water at a speed considerably in excess of any previous achievement, one hour's record being 3,366 horse-power, with a speed of sixteen knots. At the conclusion of the six hours the ship continued on her way towards New York, but at 6 P. M. anchored off Whitestone and came up to the Navy-yard at an early hour on Thursday morning. The average speed maintained for the entire time during which the trial lasted, six hours, was 15.5 knots with an average indicated horse-power of 8,255, a better exhibit than this vessel has ever made, and, in so far as speed is concerned, considerably in excess of the expectation at the Navy Department, it is believed. The vessel behaved admirably and the machinery functioned throughout the trial in a highly satisfactory manner. The much talked of "separators" operated efficiently and no accident occurred to mar the success of what will probably be the last experimental trial trip of this much tried craft. The battery was not tested on this occasion, but will be certainly during the coming summer. The *Atlanta* is now in her former berth at the Navy-yard, and awaits the orders of the Secretary.

After an enforced idleness of something like nine months, the *Atlanta* was recently docked for the purpose of cleaning her bottom of the accumulations of barnacles and other marine growths, animal and vegetable, which had increased to such an extent as to interfere seriously with her speed and handiness. And this brings to notice a fact which seems to have escaped the comment of all critics of the new steel cruisers, i. e., the constant fouling to which steel or iron bottoms are liable in all parts of the world, but particularly in tropical waters. A ship of the class of which the *Atlanta* is a type should be taken from the water at least twice a year for the purpose of cleaning and painting. Without this such a vessel soon loses speed; and as the marine growths increase all the faster as attention is delayed, so the ship, if not docked at frequent intervals, very speedily degenerates into a slow hulk, scarcely able to get out of her own way.

But a semi-annual docking means a semi annual expense of no small moment in the case of a ship of, say, 6,000 tons, and indeed there is more than one station included in our naval cruising grounds where a vessel of that tonnage cannot be docked at all. So that the United States may find itself, in the near future, possessed of, not one, but several, white elephants, in the shape of steel cruisers which must be docked if they are to be kept in a condition to deserve their name, and which cannot be docked for want of the proper facilities, our Government not having the docks required and those in foreign ports being either too small or otherwise occupied. A vessel of 6,000 tons on the South Pacific Station cannot be taken out of the water at any point nearer than San Francisco, which requires a voyage of such length that its cost precludes its being undertaken with the frequency called for by a steel or iron vessel whose bottom is unprotected by a sheathing of wood and copper.

Attention is called to this, not in a spirit of captious criticism, but as a matter of the utmost importance to the Navy at this time, when it appears that the tide of favor towards it is setting strongly in the direction of liberal appropriations for ships and armor. Certainly the question of sheathed cruisers, composite built ships, and otherwise protected bottoms is one worthy of the most careful inquiry and examination by the able corps of designers and constructors upon which the country will

rely with full confidence for the evolution of a navy worthy of the renown attained in the days of HULL, STEWART, FARRAGUT and PORTER. Let not, then, a few theorists commit us to a single line of policy in construction, but let us learn from the costly experience of others and avoid the mistake of "putting all of our eggs in one basket."

AN officer who is not in the line and who is not a colonel, and never will be a colonel, in a communication which appears elsewhere presents very strongly the argument on behalf of selecting for the vacant Brigadier-Generalship the "oldest Colonel who was a General in the field." "Keeping the one vacancy among the brigadier-generals," he says: "will suffice to give all these men a merited, tardy, but better-late-than-never reward." He calls attention to the principle of recognizing war service as a factor in promotion in the retirement of ORD as a Major-General, in the appointment of Colonels PORTER and WILLCOX as Brigadier-Generals, in the selection of Colonels DAVIS and BAIRD for the head of the corps of Inspector-Generals, and in the appointment of Colonel RUCKER as Quartermaster-General and his retirement with that rank on the day of his appointment. It would certainly be very pleasant if any means could be found of transferring in process of time to the retired list with the rank of General Officer, any considerable number—or, better, all—of the colonels now in active service whose names are indelibly associated with our great war as corps and division commanders. No other country would have dismissed such men from her active service with so slight a reward, and it is always an occasion for regret to us upon each recurring vacancy that the responsibility should be forced upon the President of choosing between men every one of whom should have the rank he is able to confer upon only one.

A TWIN-SCREW torpedo boat, one of two built for the Italian Government by Messrs. YARROW AND CO., of Poplar, has beaten the record in her trial trip which took place March 29. This trial trip took place in the Lower Hope, below Gravesend. The weather was very rough, the number of people on board thirty three, equipment complete, and load carried 12 tons.

Miles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Mean.
Pressure.....	135	120	128	130	131	132	130
Vacuum.....	27	27	26½	26½	26½	27	26½
Revolutions.....	365	364	365	370	372	364	366
Speed, knots.....	22.64	27.27	22.36	27.69	22.36	27.69	24.96

This is practically a speed of 25 knots or 28 miles per hour. This, says the *Engineer*, "is the greatest speed ever attained through the water by any ship or boat, and is a wonderful performance. We shall have more to say concerning this Italian torpedo boat; meanwhile we may point out that our own Government would use only a necessary precaution if they took care to provide this country with an adequate number of similar boats." To this last admonition we repeat for the benefit of our enterprising Secretary of the Navy, his professional advisers and the congressional solons on whose good will they wait in humble attendance.

AS SOON as the Denver and Chicago military sites have been formally accepted by the Government it is the intention of the Lieutenant-General to order two companies of infantry, under the command of majors, to each of the posts to carry on the work incident to the establishment of the posts. Major BRADY, of the 18th Infantry, it is understood, will be assigned to the command of the two companies at Denver. The selection of names for the new sites is now being considered by the Lieutenant-General. Fort McClellan for the Denver post and Fort Logan for the Chicago post are the names most favorably spoken of thus far.

A BOARD will be ordered early next week by the Secretary of War to frame a set of rules, etc., for the organization and management of the new Army Hospital Corps. The Board will consist of medical officers on duty in Washington, with Surgeon-General MOORE, probably, as president. A number of replies received from medical officers in answer to the circular sent out by General Moore inviting suggestions as to the best method of enlistment, transfers, training of men, etc., for the new corps will be considered by the Board.

THE Secretary of the Navy will probably take up for consideration in the near future a scheme for the organization of a Naval reserve force. All men following the water for business or pleasure purposes will be permitted to enlist in the volunteer forces. They will be provided with ships and arms for modern practice, and Naval officers will be detailed to instruct them. All this, of course, requires legislative action.

THE Lieutenant-General is giving attention to the selection of light batteries for the first tour at the Fort Riley School. The battery at Fort Leavenworth and the one at Vancouver Barracks have been decided upon but no conclusion has been reached as to the other three. The purpose is to have five batteries stationed there and to alternate with the other five every two or three years.

ACTING SECOND COMPTROLLER McMAHAN, for the information of Army and Navy purchasing officers, has rendered an opinion that an exigency cannot be created by the simple certificate of a public officer that it exists, providing it appears upon the face of the papers that the certificate is false. An exigency is something more than a condition of things which renders a particular line of action expedient. It involves a state of pressing necessity so great that the public interest would be prejudiced if the contemplated purchase was not made.

THE contract for supplying the Navy with armor plates and gun steel for the armament of the monitors and new cruisers was formally awarded to the Bethlehem Iron Company on Thursday. The Secretary of the Navy makes the following statement in explanation of the award:

The Bethlehem Iron Company is the only bidder for the whole contract. The theory of the advertisement was that the Government wanted the lowest price for the whole work (paying more or less for one or the other being immaterial), so long as the entire job is obtained at the lowest total price. The total sum for the whole job being the material thing. With this view the advertisement was framed so as to obtain the largest range of bidding, allowing a person to bid for either or for both; but the total sum which the whole should cost the Government being the matter alone to be considered. The two lowest separate bids for the two classes being that of the Cambria Iron Company for the gun steel and the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company for the armor plate amounts to \$4,273,073.90. That of the Bethlehem Iron Company for the same classes amounts to \$4,512,933.29. They are the lowest bidders for the work by the sum of \$360,960.61. Since the bidding has taken place the Bethlehem company has offered to reduce their price on the gun steel, so as to make that company the lowest bidder for each of the separate classes. This may be done under the circumstances, although I should not permit it if I did not consider them, on other ground, entitled to the award.

It is announced in the *Avenir Militaire* that Krupp is making the largest gun in the world; it weighs 148,000 kilos, (315,000 lbs.), is 16 metres (52½ ft.), long, and 40 c. (15½ in.) bore. The shortest and lightest of its projectiles will be 1 metre 20c. long, and weigh 740 kilos (1632 lbs.). The charge will be 485 kilos of prismatic brown powder, the initial velocity of the light projectile will be 735 metres (2411 ft.), of the heavy 640 metres (2100 ft.).

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 12, 1883, we published a list of Army retirements, which included all the general officers, nearly all the officers of the staff departments, all the field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and the captains and lieutenants of the line down to the year 1902. In the JOURNAL of April 9, 1887, we completed this list by the publication of the dates for the retirement of the other officers of the staff departments, all the captains of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry and thirty-two additional lieutenants of the line, including all who retire before 1911. This makes our list complete for all the Army excepting the lieutenants, and of these we give the names of sixty-three who retire within the next quarter of a century. The two lists have been published together in a pamphlet, which will be sent on receipt of ten cents to cover postage and mailing. It is to be noted that the influence upon promotion of retirements for age is relatively small. During the four years between the publication of our first list and our second list the junior Captain of Cavalry actually gained thirty-five files, only two of which were due to retirements under the 64 year act. The junior Captain of Artillery gained twelve files, none of which were due to this cause. The junior Captain of Infantry was himself retired and the officer next above him gained sixty-seven files, nine of which were owed to compulsory retirement. This would show an average of about ten per cent. of all the promotions during the past four years to be credited to compulsory retirement,

COMMODORE HARMONY, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned to Washington from the Pensacola Navy-yard, whither he went to ascertain from personal observation the exact condition of the drydock, which the citizens of that place have been urging the Secretary of the Navy to complete. The conclusion he reached, which will be embodied in his next annual report, will not be very satisfactory to either the Pensacola delegation or to those who were instrumental in having the dock established at that yard. He not only reports against the completion of the dock, but will recommend that the yard be removed to some more favorably located site in Pensacola Bay. The dock referred to was authorized by ex-Secretary ROBESON and cost the Government nearly a half million dollars. It has never been used since erected. Commodore HARMONY on his return trip from Pensacola stopped over at Port Royal, where he inspected the new buildings recently erected under the direction of Lieutenant LYMAN. He expressed himself as more than pleased with the work that has been done.

A LONDON despatch to the N. Y. Tribune says: "The French fuss over the Duke of Edinburgh's failure to return the French Admiral's salute is excessive, but the Duke's explanation is regarded here as a humiliation. He had no saluting cannon. Not very long since the British Admiralty had to confess that it had sent ironclads to sea with orders not to fire their big guns lest they should burst, but nobody hitherto supposed the Navy unable to supply cannon for ceremonial uses. The Duke says he left in a hurry and forgot or had no time to get them on board. Everybody has blundered once more. Even the newspapers are wrong about the etiquette which the Duke violated. But their anger against him is deep, and the incident will add something to his previous unpopularity."

THOUGH the Canadian horses recently purchased for the English cavalry service meet with a good deal of severe criticism, they have secured the favor of the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley. They consider that the samples brought over are such as to fully justify the hope that, in course of time, Canada can be made to supply a reserve of horses to any extent in case of war. The purpose, therefore, is to provide such a reserve market for an emergency, and in order to establish it to make a number of annual purchases. Toronto is agitated owing to two Frenchmen having recently been there making inquiries as to the ability of Canada to supply horses suitable for military purposes. The belief is that they were representatives of the French Government.

On Nov. 4, 1886, a photograph was taken of a group of Indian boys and girls just after arriving at the Carlisle School, at Hampton, Va., from Fort Marion, Fla. They belonged to the Chiricahua Apaches, and their faces bore the marks of savage and ungoverned characters. Four months later the same group was again photographed, and the companion pictures show a striking change, which is not altogether due to the substitution of short hair and civilized garb for their matted locks and savage blankets and well-filled skins for shrunken paunches.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Report says: "The Apaches at San Carlos are threatening mischief. A common sense plan, in that case, would be to concentrate troops upon the reservation, disarm the redskins and hunt up their caches of cartridges. The bureau way is to permit the warriors to leave the reservation at their earliest convenience, no movement of troops being ordered until news of burning and killing has been received through regular channels, duly verified and transmitted in triplicate to headquarters."

THE New York correspondent of *Engineering* furnishes that paper with a description of the Continental Iron Works at Greenpoint, which appears in its number for April 1. Their present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Rowland, became connected with the works in 1859, and one of his earliest contracts was one in 1860 to construct a wrought-iron tube $7\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in diameter and over a quarter of a mile (1,400 ft.) in length, and place the same on the top of the high bridge over the Harlem River, 120 ft. above its level, for the purpose of uniting the Croton Aqueduct and making a continuous water-way of equal transverse section from Croton Falls to the new reservoir at Central Park. In these works was laid the keel of the original monitor, and also those of the *Passaic*, *Montauk*, *Catskill*, the *Onondaga* (the first double-turreted ironclad, since sold), the *Puritan*, the *Cohoes*, broken up in 1874, and the *Muscoota*, sold in 1889. In addition to completing the hulls of these vessels, turrets for the ironclads *Sangamon*, *Lehigh*,

and *Patapsco* were furnished by these works. The manufacture of gun-carriages and mortar beds for the Navy Department was also carried on on a large scale during the Rebellion, all of the latter for Porter's "Mortar Fleet" being made at these works, which likewise fitted out some of the converted merchant steamers for the Port Royal expedition. In 1874 the frame of the monitor *Monadnock* was set up and finished, and then taken apart and shipped to San Francisco, where she was re-erected and launched.

We publish elsewhere the account we find in a Japanese paper of the sad accident which has led to the order suspending Captain Selfridge from the command of the Omaha. A Court of Inquiry will now be ordered to investigate the matter, and meantime it is well to reserve judgment. An official report of the occurrence has been received at the Navy Department. In a private letter Captain Selfridge says that he placed his target in front of cliffs marked on the chart 389 feet high. No human being was in sight at the time, and he saw every shell, 42 in all, fall, through his glass, for he was giving the elevation. The officer sent to watch the fall of shot returned and reported that all the shells had exploded. Captain Selfridge concludes: "Of course I felt dreadfully over this sad accident, but I do not consider that any blame can be attached to me any more than to the Ordnance Department, who furnished the shells with defective fuses. I started a subscription, and the men came forward nobly, and \$636 was raised and given into the custody of the Governor."

THE Omaha *Herald* is anxious that the sum appropriated to "enlarge, repair and build posts" should be judiciously and properly expended and objects to quartermasters acting themselves as architects and superintendents of construction. In consequence of this practice, says the *Herald*, "the forts of the country present an architectural monotony disgusting to the aesthetic eye and older in type than the sawdust ring of a circus. They are all the same, and the houses or 'quarters,' in all are alike." We may state for the information of the *Herald* that it is very seldom nowadays that constructions or repairs at military posts, of any magnitude, are not supervised by a practical and competent architect. The old systems die hard, it is true, but in the light of current realities, it is a positive fact that they do die.

THE programme for the unveiling of the Garfield Statue at Washington, May 12, will include a national salute at sunrise at the Washington Barracks; the address on the part of the Monument Committee by Hon. J. Warren Keifer delivering the statue to General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; the address of acceptance by Gen. Sheridan, and the delivery of the statue to the President; the acceptance by the President on behalf of the U. S.

THE War Department circular calling upon the several bureaus for a detailed statement, for the use of the Cockrell Committee, of the amount of work performed by each bureau, has been modified so as to call for a statement showing simply the method of transacting business.

"THE Pneumatic Dynamite Torpedo Gun" was the title of a paper read by 1st Lieutenant Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, before the Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Thursday, April 14, at 1.45 p. m.

THE first annual ball of the U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veterans took place on the evening of April 11 at the Germania Assembly Rooms, New York City. It was a highly successful occasion.

THE Grand Army of the Republic will, generally, observe with due form and ceremony the anniversary of the birthday of General Grant, April 27 next.

THE Acting Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War Claims this week: Miner Knowlton, Captain, 1st Artillery, \$60; Harvey Brown, Brevet Colonel, 4th Artillery, \$225; Edward W. Parker, Private, 1st U. S. Voltigeurs, \$21.

THE Army decision circular for the month of March is held up awaiting the decision of the Secretary of War on a question relating to extra duty pay to a certain class of enlisted men performing work under the Quartermaster's Department. It will not be out before some time next week.

A DECISION of the Court of Claims in the case of King, which will affect a large number of observers of the Signal Corps, is expected on Monday next. The case was argued and submitted about a month ago.

It is denied at Army Headquarters that it has been decided to change the stations of the 6th, 8th and 24th Regiments of Infantry on July 1, as reported. It is considered very possible, however, that if funds are found available the change will take place early in the fall.

IT is understood that the Retiring Board at Washington has recommended that Major Warren Webster, Surgeon, U. S. A., be "wholly retired."

WHO SHALL FILL IMPENDING VACANCY To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THERE remain in the Army to-day fifteen colonels who held the commission of general officer during the war and who held general's commands in battle. Two years ago there were 38 such colonels. There are, then, 23 less than two years ago, or but little more than one-third the number. Of this 23, Gibbon, Ruger, Potter and Willcox have met with the reward any other country would have given them twenty-three years ago, and they wear and have worn their deserved but tardy honors well. Thanks to the present President's policy, Potter was promoted in order to properly reward him, and held the position but a few months before retirement, and now Willcox, his successor, appointed for the same reason, goes upon the retired list an infinitely happier man than if he had passed from active service with his conduct and commands in the war unrewarded and unrecognized. In addition to the 15 colonels, there are but six others in the whole Army who rose to that rank and commanded their troops in the field and in battle. Of these 15 colonels, McCook, Parke and Gillmore held the commission of major generals. Parke commanded the 8th Corps after the battle in front of Petersburg. The distinguished services of Gillmore are known, also of McCook. Saxton held large and important commands. Ayres commanded the Regular Division the two last years of the war, and always in every battle gave a good account of himself and his men. Merritt, the boy commander of a division of cavalry, one of the best cavalry officers in the world to day, needs no eulogy here. Kautz distinguished himself at the head of a cavalry division. Carr and Stanley were equally prominent, and prominently urged when Gen. Crook was made brigadier general. Stanley has been promoted. Let not, therefore, Carr be forgotten. Hatch gave Gen. Mackenzie a hard pull for his star in '82. His hair is now silver white with exposure and frontier work. Let the silver star descend in due time upon those shoulders below the silver hair.

The precedent of acknowledging and considering war services as a factor in promotion has been much acted upon and strengthened of late. It was recognized in retiring Brig.-Gen. Ord as major-general. It was recognized in appointing Col. Rucker Q. M. General and retiring him with that rank the day of his appointment. It has been recognized in the appointment of Cols. Potter and Willcox brigadiers-general when each of them had but a few months to serve. It was recognized in the case of Col. Davis when appointed insp.-general, and again in the appointment of Col. Baird insp.-general, over his senior, on account of his field service as a general officer. Now the one vacancy about to be made by the retirement of Gen. Willcox will suffice to carry on the principle. If each colonel, who held the rank of general officer, commanded troops with gallantry in the field and has a good record since, be promoted the oldest first, every one of these men will receive at the last moment, the just rank from which in any other army in the world they would never have been deprived. The petty difference in their retired pay certainly cannot be considered by a country so great and wealthy as ours—there is no need of legislation. The Executive can do it all. Let us hope that he will. It will hurt no one. Do justice to the few who remain of that class so fast passing away. Let us hope then that the oldest colonel who was a general in the field, may have the vacancy. Keeping the one vacancy among the brig.-generals will suffice to give all these men a merited, tardy, but better late than never, reward. The writer is not a colonel and never will be. He is not in the Line, and, therefore, no self-seeking perverts his vision. * * *

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., has been ordered from Philadelphia to Johnstown, Penn. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frank Baker, Ord. Dept., has been ordered from Philadelphia to Dupont Mills, near Wilmington, Del., to inspect powder. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John G. Butler, Ord. Dept., has been ordered to inspect Gatling guns at Colt's firearms manufactory, Connecticut. (S. O., April 14, H. Q. A.)

The leave of absence of Maj. Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cav., has been extended two months on account of disability. (S. O., April 13, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, Adj't, 19th Inf., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Texas, vice 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., who is relieved. (S. O., April 14, D. T.)

2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Brown, Texas. (S. O. 44, April 17, D. T.)

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., inherits about \$1,000,000 under the will of his recently deceased father, who left over \$2,000,000.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., Judge Advocate on the staff of Gen. Ruger, was married at Norwalk, Conn., to Miss Alice Wilson, Thomas, daughter of Mr. W. G. Thomas, of that city. After a short tour the married couple will go to St. Paul.

CAPTAIN OTHO E. MICHAELIS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is to deliver a "Talk on Field Artillery Construction" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island on Thursday April 21, at 1.45 p. m. To those who had the pleasure of listening in Philadelphia to Capt. Michaelis' description of the Army of Kukuanaland and its field artillery, this return to the subject will prove additionally interesting.

SHOEING HORSES IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I AM glad a movement is afoot to rectify the idiotic rules for shoeing horses in the Army. About 1857 Captain Gerrard, 5th Cav., published a book with Miles' system of horseshoeing. I used it during ten years' active life in the cavalry, though after some experience, omitting reducing the sole (he allows that), Wm. H. Herbert (Frank Forrester) conducted a series of experiments as to the number of nails required. The final result was five to six in the fore shoes and seven in the hind shoes. Miles, Herbert and Wm. H. Murray's "Perfect Horse" contain all the information that any cavalry officer require, and if they give attention, and not leave ignorant smiths to do as they choose, there need be no ruined feet. I remember in '61, after explaining to the blacksmiths my wishes, one remarked that he thought the boss who learned him his trade knew better than I how to shoe horse. "I am responsible, and you will obey orders. Each animal will be inspected, and any variation from the rule will make it unpleasant for you." At the end of a few months he allowed that he had learned a little.

In 1868, the Q. M. Dept. sent to the cavalry stations a man authorized to instruct the officers relative to the proper methods. He was accompanied by a lieutenant to introduce him, and possibly to insure his receiving attention. Cost to Government said to be \$25,000 and expenses. They came to the station of Troop G, 6th Cavalry. After a lecture on the structure of the foot, etc., one of the troopers was led out for practical illustration of his theory. After cutting everything the foot could stand, frog and all, he then, with a fine saw, cut a V-shaped piece out between the crust and frog so deep that the blood ran freely; to keep the foot from contracting, winding up with a heavy shoe nailed back to the heel. Then, with a triumphant air of satisfaction, said "What do you think of that?" "Do you wish my honest opinion?" "Yes!" "You are the most ignorant jackass I have ever known." The captain then asked how long (if the trooper were shod in that manner) it would take by proper shoeing, to have them fit for hard service. Six months at least. I also think it would be better to use steel instead of iron for shoes, as a lighter weight shoe could be used and give as good service as the heavier iron shoe. I have used steel for 30 years on my own horses, and think it less costly.

M.

DURHAM, N. H., April 3, 1887.

(From the London Times.)

ADDITIONS TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

The Chamber of Deputies having voted the supplementary credit of £1,040,000 demanded by the Minister of Marine, the following new vessels will at once be built: At Cherbourg, a first-class cruiser, to be named the *Alger*, which will be 360 feet long by 42 feet in beam, with a 20-foot draught of water, a displacement of 4,162 tons, and a speed of 18 knots. The *Alger*, which is to have an ironclad deck, will carry four 7-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, six revolving cannon, four other guns, and four torpedo tubes. At Brest, a first class cruiser of the same type, to be called the *Istly*. At Toulon, two second-class cruisers, the *Davout* and the *Sachet*, each with a displacement of about 3,000 tons. At Havre, two cruisers, to be named the *Cosmao* and the *Cochlogon*, about 310 feet long by 31 feet in beam, with a 15-foot draught of water and a displacement of 1,848 tons. In addition to the above vessels the Société des Chantiers de la Loire is about to lay down a second-class cruiser, the *Chauzy*, of the same type as the two about to be built at Toulon, while the Société de la Giroude is to build at Bordeaux a cruiser of the same type and dimensions as the two about to be constructed at Havre. The Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée is about to build a first-class cruiser, to be named the *Mogador*, which will be 351 feet long, by 44 feet in beam, with a 20-foot draught of water and a displacement of 4,325 tons. The *Mogador* will be armed with four 7-inch guns in turrets, six 6-inch guns, and several revolving cannon and torpedo tubes. Her engines will be of 8,200 horse-power, and her calculated speed is to be 19 knots an hour. Thus, three first, three second, and three third class cruisers will at once be built, one first, one second, and all the third-class vessels being undertaken by private firms. About 30 torpedo-boats will also be ordered from private firms, but the Minister is waiting before giving the order until some trials of other torpedo-boats just built are completed.

A DRILL WITH THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, describing the drill of a German detachment near Gravelotte with the repeating rifle says: "The company I saw had had but little practice, and were getting reprimands from half-a-dozen officers standing beside the drill sergeant for the slowness of their movements; but to a non-military eye nothing could have been more machine-like. The repeating rifle differs from the ordinary rifle in the fact that the stock, instead of stopping short where it is grasped by the left hand, is prolonged to within an inch of the end of the barrel. This constitutes the reservoir of cartridges. The firing consists of three movements—the 'ready' during which each man gives a sharp turn to the right to a little lever above the lock of his gun, and the familiar 'present' and 'fire!' The company stood four deep, the two front ranks firing, while the two rear ranks recharged their magazines. So rapid were the movements, that the magazine holding either 10 or 12 cartridges—I forgot which—was emptied, with a perceptible allowance each time for rapid aim, in 10 seconds. The thought of what would happen to any body of men exposed to half-a-minute of firing like this, made the spectacle almost appalling. A stolid-looking German by my side, who, as I afterwards learned, had been one of the Landwehr in the war, expressed his feelings in one word—the most vigorous in his native tongue, 'Schauderhaft!' [shudderful] he exclaimed under his breath. It is all very well for a Russian Governor to issue orders to his troops calling upon them to remember that battles are won by courage and not by repeating rifles, but the moral effect of the new weapon both upon those using it and those opposed to it must be enormous."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have the third and concluding volume of the *Greville Memoirs*, published by D. Appleton and Co. It is a Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria from 1852 to 1860, by the late Chas. C. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council. Mr. Reeve thinks that we have not sufficiently appreciated the remarkable gifts of the statesmen, orators, historians, poets, and wits who shed an incomparable lustre on the politics, literature, and social intercourse in the years covered by this diary; hence he introduces us into familiar intercourse with them and enables us to see them as they were viewed by their contemporaries, who met them face to face in daily association. The present volume opens with the death of the Duke of Wellington and closes with the Garibaldi expedition against King Bomba of Naples in 1860, which was one of the initial steps in the establishment of the present Kingdom of Naples. It covers the period of the Crimean War and the alliance between France and England during the reign of Napoleon III., and is full of entertaining anecdotes of characters now historical. Such volumes as this furnish a more correct idea of the period they cover than the more formal histories, and bear much the same relation to them that a theatrical performance does to an exhibition of wax works. Another volume of the same sort is the "Reminiscences and Opinions of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, 1813-1885," also published by the Appletons. In it a garrulous octogenarian who saw much of public men and had a more intimate knowledge than his fellows of public measures, lives over his life again for the benefit of posterity, who he has made sure will do at least this much for him—he reads his book. He was a fellow pupil at Eaton with Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Lord Canning, Selwyn, Arthur Hallam, and was at Oxford with Cardinal Manning, Lord Houghton, Henry Wilberforce, and Lord Sherbrooke. His later recollections cover intercourse with many well known here, as well as in England, and his volume is full of pleasant anecdote about them, which brings us into such personal relations with them that we end by feeling that they are among our personal acquaintances also. Among the anecdotes told by Sir Francis we find the following: "I recall meeting at Cuddebacken, in Bishop Wilberforce's house, some American guests. One of them, then in orders, had served through the War as an artillery officer in the Northern Army. He was a very intelligent gentleman, as clergymen who have begun as soldiers or sailors often are, and he seemed certain of what he told me. According to him, the failure of Lee in his attack upon Pennsylvania, was mainly owing to a piece of carelessness on the part of one of his subordinate Generals. This officer, a hot-tempered and impetuous man, received a document from Lee containing all the details of the proposed invasion, and pointing out to him what steps he personally had to take. Something or other made him angry; he was too good a soldier to disobey or to criticize his orders, but he vented his spite upon the paper, by tearing it up, and throwing it on the ground. The moment his troops moved on these fragments were picked up and pieced together by a hostile partisan, who sent them over at once to McClellan. Lee accordingly found all his schemes foreshown and guarded against, so that he was eventually foiled and driven back, and, as it happened, the check he then received proved to be the real turning point of the War."

Before his death, General Logan devoted the larger portion of his leisure time to literary labors, and it has been a matter of surprise that nothing from his pen appeared among the war articles which have recently made the *Century* so popular. It is a fact that he had prepared a series of articles for publication in that magazine, embracing his personal reminiscences of the Civil War from Bull Run to Vicksburg; but he decided to publish them only in permanent book form, and Mrs. Logan has finally concluded to make them public in connection with his second work, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," which will soon be issued. It will be published by R. S. Peale and Co., of Chicago, and sold by subscription, two-thirds of the gross profits going to Mrs. Logan. The publishers announce that no expense will be spared in presenting this work, especial attention being given to the illustrations, but that the price will be lower than other books of similar character. The volume will also contain a Biographical Memoir by the author's literary executor, Dr. C. A. Logan. General Logan's volume contains "vibrant attack upon West Point" and what he terms the "military lobby." Commencing with the Revolution, he endeavors to show that in that, as in all succeeding wars, the volunteers showed their superiority to the Regulars. It is reported that the volume will also contain a series of letters from General Sherman testifying to his warm personal attachment to Gen. Logan and his high appreciation of his military services during the war, and his admiration for his military genius.

Professor John Philip Sousa, bandmaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, has rendered a public service by preparing, with zeal and carefulness "A Book of Instruction for Field, Trumpet and Drum," with the music of the trumpet and drum signals now in use in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The lack of precision in these matters at the present time makes the work especially valuable. The author has also written a drum part to those signals which are essentially "garrison calls," as he holds that in branches of the Service where the trumpet and drum comprise the field music there are obvious advantages in the combination of the two in preference to the employment of the trumpet alone. The work is published by Carl Fischer, No. 6 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A most attractive picture of Royalty is that contained in the volumes just being issued by Messrs. Scribner and Welford, entitled "Two Royal Lives: Gleanings at Berlin and from the lives of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany," by Dorothea Roberts. The Germans are very proud of "Unser Fritz," and delighted with his charming wife, and justly so if their lives are in such gratifying contrast to the social and intellectual weakness of Royalty generally. Interesting details are given of the effective German method of bringing up children, and on this topic this volume almost forms a manual for young parents.

The "American Magazine," hitherto conducted as the "Brooklyn Magazine," and now reorganized on a national basis, will be published on April 15, its first issue being dated for May. It is proposed that its contents shall be specially representative of American life and character. H. T. Bush and Son, 130-32 Pearl street, New York, are the publishers.

Mr. C. H. C. Howard, Assistant Librarian, Astor Library, New York, is soon to issue, through Messrs. F. Housh and Co., of Brattleboro, Vt., a sketch of the life of the late General John Walcott Phelps. It will be published by subscription, in limited edition, at 25 cents per copy.

The publishers of Webster have recently added to the Unabridged a "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," containing over 25,000 titles, briefly describing the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of every part of the Globe." It covers hundred pages.

The complete novel in the May number of "Lippincott's Magazine" is entitled "The Deserter," and will be furnished by Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., the popular author of "The Colonel's Daughter," "Marion's Faith" and other tales of Army life.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1886 has been issued in book form from the Government Printing Office and makes a volume, including index, of 428 pages. It contains a mint of valuable information on Naval matters.

Gen. Rosecrans and Fullerton will contribute to the May "Century" articles on military operations about Chattanooga, and Col. John Hay will have a poem entitled "Israel," with three illustrations.

The War Department has issued a new Register, giving list of employees, with classes, salaries, etc. The last edition was issued January 1, 1885.

ANSWERS TO correspondents.

Light Artillerist.—It has not yet been decided what light batteries will be sent to Fort Riley.

Pique.—We are not aware of any regulations or order which sanctions the practice you mention.

T. K. B.—For an "Official Memoranda on Decisions on Points of Tactics" write to the War Dept.

Candidate.—Your questions as to vacancies for Second Lieutenants this year is fully answered in the JOURNAL of April 2, page 730.

A. B. J.—If duly authorized to enter the hospital at Hot Springs you will be treated free of charge. Consult practical circular from A. G. O., dated Dec. 27, 1886.

J. W. G.—Par. 27 of the Regulations of 1881 is plain and explicit. Colored soldiers have the same privilege under that paragraph as white soldiers. It makes no exceptions.

P. L. A.—The regulations as to transfers to and enlistments in the Hospital Corps have not yet been decided upon. When they are you will find early information concerning them in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

J. B. asks: Would a soldier in the U. S. Army, going to England on furlough be arrested there and punished for desertion, having deserted from the British Army? he being a citizen of the United States? Ans.—Yes.

Rifleman.—In the German Army the instructions on musketry prescribe that for each regiment there shall be two ranges, one 600 metres (660 yards), one 400 metres (440 yards), and six of 300 metres (330 yards); longer ranges are also obtained when possible.

Recruit asks: Which way is the edge of the sabre at the command tierce point? Decisions from the A. G. O. for 1886 fail to explain it. A claims that the edge of the blade is up and B claims that it is to the right. Ans.—It is not necessary to look up any decision in the matter, because par. 98, Cavalry Tactics, and par. 91, Artillery Tactics, both direct that the edge shall be upwards.

Militia asks: 1. In coming from parade rest to order arms are there two motions or one? Ans.—One. See par. 78, second paragraph Upton's Tactics.

2. Is it proper to give the company the command mark time when it is marching backward guide right? Ans.—No. Gen. Sheridan has decided that mark time from "backward march" is not authorized or practical.

3. Does a soldier with a musket, standing in line with the company, come to arms part when holding conversation with an officer? Ans.—No. A soldier does not hold "conversation" with an officer, he makes a "communication."

H. S. asks: 1. In what order should a Company Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant and Hospital Steward, ranking (per warrants) in the order named, "fall in" at battalion formations (e. g., muster)? Ans.—They fall in according to rank from right to left, the senior on the right, the junior on the left and the others between according to rank.

2. Where does a corporal detailed as sergeant-major, go in Field and staff to the front? Ans.—The Lieutenant-General, Oct. 2, 1885, decided that at the command Field and staff to the front, "an acting sergeant major takes his place according to his rank, with the other members of the no. com. staff, i. e., on the left of the line." This is additional proof of the correctness of answer No. 1, even if tactics were not so explicit on the point as they are.

A. W.—Yes, you can be arrested as a deserter.

The best plan is to surrender at some military post and take your chances of clemency. No terms are made with deserters at large.

2. On coming to a carry from a rest on arms, is the left hand carried on the top of the plate to opposite the right shoulder, and then does it grasp the piece, at the band, back to the left, or does it grasp the piece at the band immediately upon it, being carried with the right hand opposite the rifle shoulder? Ans.—When the right hand grasps the piece at the small of the stock the left hand is removed from the butt plate and grasps the piece at the lower band with the least loss of time in a manner naturally suggested by the movement. The whole first motion is executed quickly and promptly.

D. F. S. asks: 1. Company marching in column of fours, double rank distances; at the command right (or left) by files should the rear rank close to facing distance? Ans.—Yes; if you did not you would find your men out of distance.

2. In the loading and firings would it be proper, when firing direct, to fire right or left oblique, without first bringing the company to a carry arms? Ans.—Yes.

3. Should the command company precede the command arm in the direct fire, and the command company precede the command right (or left) oblique, in the oblique firings? Ans.—For the commands for the firings we refer you to par. 105, et seq., of the Tactics. You only need to substitute the command company for squad wherever the latter is laid down.

4. Has there been general order or circular issued in regard to the closing of the cartridge boxes in the loading and firing? Ans.—It has been decided at the A. G. O. that "cartridge boxes are closed at the command cease firing. They are closed with the right hand after the pieces are loaded. If any of the pieces are loaded after the command cease firing is given, as might be the case when the firing terminated has been by file and rank, then the files whose pieces are loaded close the box with the right hand, the left hand holding the piece at the third position of load before resuming the carry. The box is closed at the command draw cartridge as soon as the cartridge is returned to the cartridge box." This refers to the Springfield rifle and McKeever cartridge box.

A STRAW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

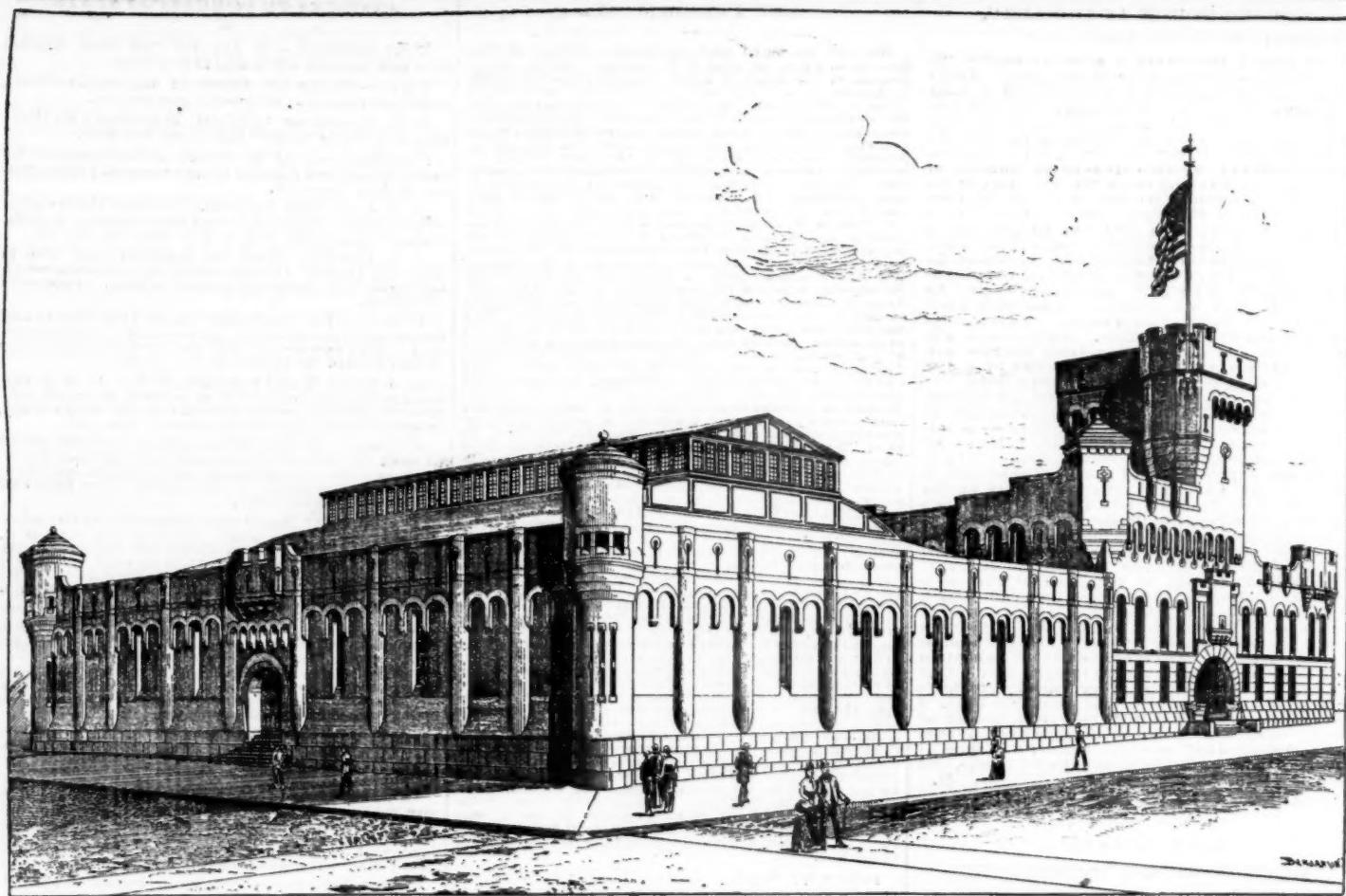
THE best commentary upon the remarks of those who are opposed to target practice, as interfering with discipline, was made by a Judge-Advocate's clerk, who said that he looked forward to the target season as lessening his work, as but few causes for trials occurred during the target practice season, as the men were too much occupied.

SOUTH LONDONDERRY, VERMONT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

AS Army and Navy officers and their families seek just such cool and invigorating regions during the heated term of summer, I suggest that they should by all means visit this little village, bring their horses with them and ride over these glorious mountain roads. 30 miles northwest from Brattleboro, the gate city of Vermont, we are, and up on an elevation which enables one to see all the sublime and enchanting scenery which lies before. If a cavalcade of military and Naval men and their ladies should ride horseback over these mountain roads once, this would soon become the most famous summer resort in America. I will say further, that the columns of the West River News are at the service of all Army and Navy veterans who desire to make use of them pertaining to this matter and free of all charge.

CLARENCE W. HARRINGTON,
Editor and proprietor West River News.



THE STATE TROOPS.

ARMORY OF THE TWELFTH N. Y.

AS THE best means of showing the character of the new armory for the 12th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., which was this week transferred to the custody of the regiment, we give an illustration of its exterior. It cost \$300,000 and is a conspicuous structure, occupying the entire western front of Ninth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, with a long L on Sixty-second street, making the facade on that side 300 ft. long. The avenue front is taken up by the drill-room proper, giving a floor 175x200 feet, while the company rooms and other administrative apartments fill up three floors in the wing. The armory of the 7th Regiment is on the other side of the town, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The architect of the armory for the 12th is Mr. James E. Ware. The style is Norman castellated with modern modifications. A great number of musket slits and machicolations are provided in the corbelled galleries extending from the heavy brick fire towers. The interior has many commendable features, the chief defect being in the inferior size of the company rooms. The ventilation and plumbing is in accordance with the best modern precedents. The furnishings are in harmony with the general character of the interior, which is much more cheerful than might be supposed from the massive character of the exterior. The whole design emphasizes the idea of strength, and compared with what the militia have had up to the present time in the way of armories the structure is a credit to the city.

The members of the 12th on Monday assembled at the old armory corner Broadway and 45th street, and marched to their new quarters. Col. Jones was in command and the veterans who served with the regiment in the campaigns of 1861-2-3, as well as the veterans of the present command, participated in the parade. All the old officers, including colonels, who were still living, were of the number and joined in the line of march. The regiment was formed May 6, 1847, by the consolidation of ten existing companies under Col. Henry G. Stebbins. Col. French followed after eight years, and Col. John S. Cocks commanded until he was placed under arrest. There was an effort to tack the 12th Regt. upon the 10th, and the entire regiment went to Albany on a sort of lobbying expedition. It was disbanded for this performance, but kept up its organization for a year, when it was numbered as the 22d Regt. In December, 1860, Col. Daniel Butterfield took command and recovered the old number. When the regiment went to the front in 1861, Col. Butterfield took a brigade-command and Lieut. Col. W. G. Ward commanded the regiment. At the battle of Boli Heights the regiment was captured by the Confederates and paroled as prisoners of war. It came home, was exchanged, and in 1863 was again on the way forward with Col. Ward in command. Col. John Ward succeeded his brother as colonel in January, 1867, and after ten years' service he was succeeded by Col. S. V. R. Cruger, who was followed by the present colonel, James H. Jones, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1868.

THE NEW YORK CAMP.

The order for the Camp of Instruction this season will not be issued earlier than next week, but we learn that organizations will be ordered to camp as follows: 7th Regiment, from June 18 to June 25; 12th Regiment, June 25 to July 2; 9th Regiment, and battalion consisting of the 25th, 35th, 38th and 41st Separate Cos., from July 2 to July 9; 47th Regiment, and the battalion consisting of the 5th, 19th and 20th Separate Cos., and the 6th Battery, as infantry, from July 9 to July 16; 2d Regiment, from July 16 to July 23; 71st Regiment, and 10th Battalion, from July 23 to July 30; 22d Regiment, from July 30 to August 6.

PRIZES AT CREEDMOOR.

The programme for the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor was arranged at a special meeting of the association on Thursday last. Gen. John B. Woodward presided, and there were present Gens. Geo. W. Wingate and Chas. F. Robins, Col. Joseph J. Story, Maj. L. B. Bell and Geo. L. Fox, James Duane, and John S. Shepherd, Secretary of the association. The week beginning Sept. 12 was set aside for the matches.

Sixteen matches comprise the regular programme, but other matches will be arranged hereafter, including a revolver match. Several matches that lost money during the last meeting have been discontinued. Ammunition for military rifles must be brought on the ground ready for use. In all of the matches which have heretofore allowed State model rifles, any rifle will be allowed which has been issued by any State to its National Guard. The division matches for New York militia become under the new order brigade matches. Otherwise, there are no important changes from last year's programme. The Directors' match remains precisely as it was. In the Judd match entrance fees have been reduced to \$1, and the prizes from \$25 to \$200, ranging from \$25 to \$5. No change is made in the Wimbledon match, nor in the President's match, except that any rifle approved and adopted by a State may be used. The Shorkey match prizes will aggregate \$75 this year instead of \$100. More changes have been made in the Continuous match, classed as No. 6, than in any other. This match will be open to all comers, 7 shots, distance 200 yards. Any rifle within the rules may be used. Entrance fee is \$1, or three for \$2. In stead of \$50 heretofore paid as first prize, Tiffany and Co. will give silver cup valued at \$75. There will be \$204 in match prizes, in sums from \$30 to \$5. In addition \$5, \$3 and \$2 will be paid each day to the marksmen making the best score. Thus \$10 a day will be added to the prizes, bringing the total up to \$324 and a cup, against \$300 last year. Entered in the Governor's match will cost \$1, or three for \$2. The All-Comers' and Marksmen's badge match remains unchanged, except that the prizes are reduced from \$275 to \$240. There is no change whatever in the Hilton Trophy match, No. 9. In the short range match the four prizes will be \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 instead of \$10 each higher. The inter-State military match suffers no change except in the liberal provision already indicated in regard to the rifles that may be used. With the same exception the inter-State long range and the New York State National Guard matches remain unchanged. The same exception applies to the brigade matches, Nos. 14 and 15. No change is made in General Sheridan's skirmishers' match.

The cash prizes amount to \$1,374, against \$1,895 last year; the trophies to \$725, being increased \$75 over last year's by the Tiffany cup as the first prize in the Continuous match. The prizes to be held for future

competition amount, as heretofore, to \$3,850. There will be the usual distribution of medals and badges. It is probable that the extra matches will be arranged at the next meeting of the association, May 3.

MILITARY ATHLETICS.

The eleventh series of athletic games of the 7th Regiment, took place at their armory, on the evening of April 9. The building was filled with spectators. The games commenced promptly on time, as usual. The following were the winners in the different events: Ninety-three-yard run—G. L. Schuyler, time 10 4-5 sec., R. J. Kenworthy second. One thousand-yard run—W. Van Kleeck 2 min, 39 1-5 sec., R. D. Nelson second. One-mile bicycle race—A. B. Rich, 3 m'n. 18 sec., D. Valentine second. Seventy-five yard run—C. F. Bostwick 8 3-5 sec., J. T. Smith second. Potato race, 20 yards—C. Monroe, 1 min. 8 3-5 sec., A. F. Stone second. The first pull in the Inter-collegiate tug-of-war was won by Columbia against Princeton, and the second and final tug was also won by Columbia, their opponents being New York College team. One mile walk—H. P. Fairchild, 7 min, 50 sec., A. H. Walton second. Half-mile walk—T. McLelland, 3 min. 53 2 5 sec., C. R. Richards second. Three mile bicycle race—A. B. Rich, 10 min. 11 sec., E. Valentine second. Wheel barrow race, 1 1/2 of a mile—J. S. Woodhouse, 53 sec., T. H. Craney second. One mile run—F. A. Ware, 4 min. 57 1/2 sec. Putting the 16lb. shot—A. J. Quekner, 41 ft. 11 1/2 in., E. J. Laidlow second. Half-mile run—E. J. Laidlow, C. E. Mitchell second. Half-mile roller skating race—H. J. Dietz, 2 min. 3 1/2 sec., G. W. Romaine second. Four hundred and forty yard run—C. Coster. Sack race—R. A. Stacpoole. Two hundred and twenty yard run—G. L. Schuyler. Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—C. F. Bostwick. Three-legged race—A. F. Stone and L. E. Vannier. Running high jump—H. O. Tallmage. Obstacle race, 2 laps—C. Monroe. An exhibition bicycle drill was given by members of the King's County wheelmen. Sergt. Waldo Sprague was manager, and Lieut. Col. Geo. M. Smith was referee.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

The battalion drill season was brought to a close in this regiment last Monday evening by a dress parade, review, presentation of badges to marksmen, promenade concert and hop. These affairs exclusively maintain their popularity in National Guard circles, and afford excellent and eagerly sought opportunities for social and friendly intercourse between the relatives, guests and mutual acquaintances of the members of the organization. That occasions of the kind in the 22d are appreciated, was apparent from the unusually large gathering of ladies and gentlemen which crowded the galleries, rooms and corridors during the military ceremonies, awaiting with commendable patience the dismissal of the command to find breathing and moving space on the drill floor. The regiment was equalized into ten commands of sixteen files (the surplus being utilized for guard duty, or else dismissed), and after formation which was creditably effected by the recently-appointed adjutant, Lieut. Smith, immediately prepared for review, the reviewing personnel being Brig.-Gen. Chas. F. Robbins, general inspector of rifle practice, S. N. Y.

The review was conducted in the usual fashion made necessary in an army, and there is nothing to be said about it except that it passed off smoothly and well. The marksmen of 1886, 110 in number, were then called to the front and commanded, in a brief but appropriate address by General Robbins, during the delivery of which the regiment should, we think, have been standing at attention instead of at rest. Following this the badges were presented to the individual marksmen by Gen. Robbins, assisted by the Lieut. Colonel and the Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, after which the companies were dismissed to their parades and the regimental line again formed for the dress parade. During this the excellent manual and the steadiness of the men deserved notice, although this ceremony, as a whole, was not as

tractive on this occasion as Bandmaster Gilmore—now absent in the West with his band—is able to make it with good military music.

The prominent concert and the dancing which followed and lasted till after midnight, was participated in by 4,500 persons, among whom were many well-known citizens and military men. The whole affair was well managed and proved an enjoyable and sociable gathering.

A PROPOSED REGIMENTAL SOCIAL CLUB.

The proposition to organize a social club to be composed of the active veteran and exempt members of the 7th Regt., was considered at the monthly meeting of the Board of Officers held at the Armory, April 2. Capt. Daniel Appleton, chairman of a special committee appointed to consider the subject, presented a report in favor of the project. It is proposed to hire two floors in the apartment-house now in process of construction at 6th street and Park avenue, adjacent to the armory, for the purposes of the club, whose members can meet there and seek the consolation which it affords when fatigued by drill or whenever they feel like coming together for social purposes. There military visitors can be entertained and the restrictions of the military law in regard to the kind of refreshments that may be served in armories will not apply. There was a difference of opinion in the Board of Officers in regard to the propriety of giving their sanction to the measure, although 254 members of the regiment have already signed the roll of the proposed club, which its projectors design to have started with at least 300 members.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Major-Gen. J. W. Plume and staff, N. G. S. N. Y., have extended invitations to some of the Philadelphia officers, N. G. P., to partake of the third annual staff banquet at the Hoffman House, New York, on April 14.

An interesting question will soon be determined in the Boston courts, respecting the rights of individuals to attach the money due a military company for debts contracted by it.

Co. D, "Mohineux Rifles," 2d N. Y., Capt. Edward M. Verdeckher, have entered for the competitive drill at Washington. They have tendered Col. Finkelmeyer a marching salute on April 19 on their way to Grand Army Hall, where they give an exhibition drill before Mansfield Post.

At the annual rifle competition in Co. D, 2d N. Y., for the "Satterlee Bridge," the winner was Lieut. J. S. Shepherd, on a score of 47 out of a possible 50.

It is now settled that the 2d N. Y. will go to Preakness from July 30 to Aug. 6. It has been decided to march to camp.

Private Brooke, Co. D, 7th N. Y., has been elected 2d lieutenant in Co. C, 7th N. Y. Lieut. Brooke is a son of Col. Brooke, of the 3d U. S. Infantry. He enlisted in the 18th Pennsylvania militia when only thirteen years old; afterwards was educated at the University of Georgia, a first-class military institution, where he rose to the rank of major of cadets. He afterwards served in the 5th Pennsylvania and the 4th New Jersey.

The 7th N. Y. will probably move into the old 12th Regiment Armory during the next two weeks. The occasion will be celebrated by a parade. The Board of Officers are considering the advisability of having a new regimental band.

It is probable that the Veterans of the 12th N. Y. will form themselves into an organization.

The several companies of the 12th N. Y., Col. Fackner, are ordered to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction in the manual of arms and aiming and sighting, as follows: Co. A, Mondays, April 11, 18 and 25; B, Mondays, April 11 and 18 and May 2; C, Thursday, April 14, 21 and 28; D, Tuesdays, April 12, 19 and 26; E, Fridays, April 15, 22 and 29; F, Tuesdays, April 12 and 19 and May 3; G, Thursdays, April 14, 21, and May 5; H, Wednesdays, April 20 and 27 and May 11; I, Fridays, April 15 and 22 and May 6; K, Wednesday, April 23 and 27 and May 4. Assembly at 8 p. m. The companies will also assemble for gallery practice as follows: Co. A, Monday, May 2; B, Monday, April 25; C, Thursday, May 5; D, Tuesday, May 8; E, Friday, May 6; F, Tuesday, April 26; G, Thursday, April 28; H, Wednesday, May 4; I, Friday, April 29; K, Wednesday, May 11. Assembly at 8 p. m.

Col. Seward orders battalion drills in the 9th N. Y. as follows: Cos. E, F, B, G and A, Tuesdays, April 12 and 19; Cos. H, I, C, D and K, Friday, April 15, and Friday, April 22. Assembly at 8 p. m. This regiment will assemble Tuesday, April 23, for battalion drill and to receive the marksmen's badges of the State. Assembly at 8 p. m. Field and staff will report on the colonel and non-commissioned staff to the adjutant at the same hour.

Permission to enter and pass through the State of New York, armed and equipped, is granted all military organizations in the United States desiring to attend the National Drill and Encampment to be held at the City of Washington, D. C., from May 23 to May 30, 1887, by G. O. No. 9.

The proposition to reorganize the District of Columbia militia, appoint a brigadier-general, etc., is again before the President for consideration. Gen. Ordway is said to be the choice of General Sheridan for the position and his appointment is expected.

The following discharges in the N. G. S. N. Y. are reported in G. O. No. 9, for March: Col. Thos. S. Ward, 6th Regt., upon the recommendation of and for failure to appear before the State Examining Board, (S. O. No. 17, c. s.); 1st Lieut. Roland De V. Parker, 11th Regt., upon the recommendation of the State Examining Board, (S. O. No. 17, c. s.); 2d Lieut. Wm. N. Tschack, 1st Batt., upon the recommendation of the State Examining Board, (S. O. No. 17, c. s.). Died.—Captain Henry Ward Beecher, Chaplain, 17th Regt., March 8, 1887. Captain David Moffat, Jr., 2d Regt., March 4, 1887. The following companies have been organized: In the 3d Brigade, 24th Separate Co., at Middletown. Mustered into service March 29, 1887. In the 4th Brigade, 13d Separate Co., at Ocean. Mustered into service March 29, 1887.

General Honorus Whidden, leading citizen of Calais, who died recently at Windsor, N. S., aged 97 years, was formerly a major general in the Maine militia.

The 4th Separate Company of Yonkers formally dedicate their new armory on Friday evening of this week, an occasion which is both pleasant and interesting.

The 71st N. Y. Regiment expects to move to the old 12th Regiment Armory between April 15 and 25. The 8th will then move in the building vacated by the 71st shortly afterward.

Jos. F. Hillenbrand, formerly lieutenant colonel of the 5th Regiment, National Guard, died at his residence, 453 East 80th street, April 5.

The armory of the 2d Battery, N. Y., has been leased for another year. The battery will attend service at the Church of the Holy Spirit sometime this month. Harps, cymbals, lyres, cornets and an extra triple quartette will be in attendance.

Company drills in the 11th N. Y. will be continued until May 1. The repairs to the armory are still being continued. The inside painting is completed. Iron beams are to be placed in the rear end of the building to strengthen it.

Cpl. Charles L. Fincke, 2d N. Y., has issued a circular to the members of the regiment, stating that the Council of Officers have arranged with Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, to deliver at Historical Hall, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, on Wednesday evening, April 27, a lecture entitled "The Romance of History," a discussion of the "Eastern Question;" in brief, "The Coming Crusade."

The 2d Regiment, N. J., gymnasium association are resuming instructions in bayonet and sword drilling.

The members of Co. E, 4th Regiment, N. J., on invitation from Co. E, 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, attended the reception of the latter at their armory in that city.

The 10th Sep. Co., 3d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., of Newburgh, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at their armory on Monday evening next, to be followed by dancing. We trust the occasion may be a pleasant and successful one.

At the last meeting of the veterans of the 8th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., held April 8, the following were duly elected offi-

cers: Colonel, Chas. R. Braine; Lieut.-Colonel, Geo. A. Rue; Major, R. L. Smith; Q. M., James Slater; Adjutant, C. V. G. Forbes; Surg., Howard Plunkett; Chaplain, Ralph Shonck; Board of Management—Capts. Joseph A. Blumke, Geo. O. Hirst, Hiram L. Hunt, Joseph T. Hallcock, A. W. Mende, E. Krollpfeiffer, Archibald Stewart, John T. Pryer and Benj. F. Bowne.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Ferdinand P. Earle, has been organized as a 6 gun battery, twelve-pound Napoleons having been issued to them. Capt. Earle has detailed Lieut. Wilson to command the acquisition. The battery now aggregates 11 men. A drill was held in the old 12th Regiment Armory on Tuesday evening, April 12, and it is expected that another will be held on the 19th. An elaborate programme has been arranged for a celebration after drill, in view of the increase of the strength of the battery to 100.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners have granted the request of Capt. William H. Eddy, of Co. I, 47th Regiment, for the use of Tompkins Park on Tuesday evenings between April 12 and June 1. The park will be closed on those evenings to the general public, the gates locked to prevent the ingress of visitors and sentinels will be placed on the various walks. The company will practice guard duty preparatory to going to the State Camp of Instruction, between the hours of 8 and 10 p. m.

The 4th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will assemble for battalion drill at the Oakland Rink April 26, at 8:30 p. m. Every enlisted man absent will be tried by Regiments C. M.

The State Fencibles Battalion, of Philadelphia, will give a dress drill on Wednesday evening, April 20.

The Ninth Co. Dramatic Co., of the 11th N. Y., assisted by the Regimental Glee Club, give an entertainment in behalf of the Hahnemann Hospital at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening.

Geo. L. Davenport has been elected Captain of Co. D, 47th N. Y., from which he resigned some time since.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE report which follows will interest and instruct others than those connected with the organizations immediately concerned.

WOOSTER, OHIO, March 12, 1887.

The Adjutant-General, State of Ohio:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the inspection of Co. D, 8th Regt., O. N. G., which was made by me on the 8th inst., in compliance with your request by letter of the 25th ultimo:

Through a slight breach of military etiquette, the inspecting officer was not furnished with an authenticated copy of the order for this inspection. I am, therefore, unable to inform you officially whether any such order was issued. While this is a matter of small moment in this particular case, it is none the less a point of official courtesy: and, under ordinary circumstances, of imperative obligation, which commanders should not neglect.

The company had but one trumpeter present, and he was apparently detached, as he did not appear as a trumpeter at inspection. This trumpeter, when ordered to sound "first call," proceeded immediately to sound "the assembly." The "first call," as it is known in the United States Service, is the "Assembly of Trumpeters." It is the first signal for all ceremonies. Inspection is a ceremony. After a proper interval, the trumpeter again sounded "the assembly," when the company was formed.

The company fell in promptly, without confusion, in good order, well sized and attentive. The first sergeant has good command, and is well instructed and familiar with his duties. The 2d Lieutenant failed to take his place in rear of the first platoon, according to the principle of evolution of command (vide, par. 19, A. Reg. 1881). The general appearance of the company was excellent. Every man was standing at attention, a position not invariably maintained except among very soldierly troops. So far as I observed, every member of the company preserved this attitude—in trying to the recruit—till the close of the inspection. This alone stamps the company with a military quality far above the average. I have seen many organizations in and from various parts of the United States, and am prepared to say there is probably not more soldierly a company than this. West of the Allegheny Mountains. Discipline, than gradual and sometimes tedious, and painful development of habit, this ability to stand still, to keep the eyes to front, to move and act instant, and to receive admonition and public and repeated correction, all of which make up the soldier, have been attained in this company in a high degree.

The company was paraded in fatigue uniform. With a few exceptions the clothing was neat fitting and clean. The buttons were not polished, however, as they might have been (and always are in the United States Service), on such an occasion. A few caps were without proper insignia of company. Some appeared without crossed rifles. The same remarks apply to these brass badges as to the buttons, they should be detachable and for inspection, at least, polished bright.

The arms in the hands of these troops are in good serviceable condition, and are safely and well cared for. It is doubtless impracticable in the National Guard to require the men to care each for his own gun. It is nevertheless a most important part of the soldiers' education, and one that should not be wholly neglected. The modern rifle is a delicate instrument, and the precision and mechanism of which becomes speedily impaired by neglect or rough usage. The soldier should be made familiar with its construction, and be made to realize the importance of keeping it free from rust, sand and rude shocks. This he can learn best by being required to clean it himself. He might be able to do this without inconvenience once a month. He should be required to do it for every inspection.

It is now unadvisable for men in camp or armories inserting the iron rod in the gun, engraving in a rough and very uncouthly bayonet contest; all this is positively painful to see, who truly appreciates this admirable weapon, and should be absolutely prohibited. The accoutrements of the company are in serviceable condition. It would be agreeable to note that they were also bright. The brass parts should be polished and the leather blackened. It requires but little additional labor, and adds considerably to the real appearance of the command. This should certainly be a requirement for inspection. I find this company composed of excellent material. Great care is exercised by the officers in making up the personnel. The men are generally young, active, vigorous and apparently fond of exercise of arms. They maintain a high degree of military esprit, and all seem anxious to excel; above all their discipline as I have said, is very superior, and reflects great credit upon the officers and men alike. In this connection I may venture a suggestion with reference to the instruction of companies such as this one when in camp. They certainly do not need the expense of camp life to perfect them in the school of a soldier or of the company so far as the mere drill book of Tactics is concerned. They thus practice for more than 11 months in the armory at home. What they need in camp is to learn guard duty, the care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, bedding, etc.; rifle practice, to pitch and strike tents, to make short marches, say of 10 or 12 miles; the art of reconnaissance, of castration, and of orderly formations at night to repel attack or to undertake a sudden enterprise. This is fatiguing, but the men have nothing else to do. This is what the State has assembled them for, and I believe the whole tone of the State troops would be perceptibly improved by their giving them a broader view of the profession of arms, and the real business of war than they could possibly get by confining them to the monotonous repetition of the drill book, which they have already had perhaps ad nauseam in the armory. The street parades, now so popular, especially in Western encampments, and the ridiculous sham battles annually indulged in serve no good military purpose, and are deplorable waste of most precious time. Finally I am convinced from several years of observation and study of the National Guard of Ohio, that unless more ample grounds can be obtained than has been the case as hitherto, and a large staff available to the Adjutant General (or commander of the camp) troops should not be assembled in larger bodies than brigades, and preferably in regiments. All the minor operations of war can be taught (and in the brief space of

six days better taught) to a regiment, accompanied by a single battery. If I was called upon for a plan of routine instruction, I should suggest with modifications, to suit circumstances, the following:

1. The regiment should rendezvous by rail at a point at least five miles distant from the camping ground. Their baggage should be delivered at the same place, men should be required to carry a blanket roll and not a knapsack. Upon arriving at railroad terminus, companies should march to the camp, and pitch their own tents, and prepare their own meals.

2. A system of outposts should be established at once, lying at least two miles distant on the main road diverging from the position.

3. The whole camp should strike tents, i. e., (officers and men) roll them up ready for transportation, police camp, unroll and pitch them again. This in rain as well as sun-shine every morning before 8 o'clock.

4. Two or three companies should depart tents every morning, march to some prearranged ground, pitch tents, prepare dinner, strike tents, and march back and again pitch tents. They might be permitted in a large command to remain out all night as the Guards of the German Army, the Glazi Karan of the Russians, the Hauptposten of Austria, the Riserva d'avamposti of the Italians, or the Grande Garde of the French. A piece or two from the battery should course accompany each outpost.

5. An annual reconnaissance should be made every day by a proper detachment. In small commands, officers should be required to go out and make an itinerary and report. Every marching column should have an acting engineer officer to make an itinerary of the routes traversed.

6. Troops remaining in camp should drill seldom in the school of the company, much in the school of the battalion. Target practice should be kept up until the last cartridge is exhausted. Officers should be lectured to in the evenings by some competent person on the construction and use of the rifle, or they might read to them from Col. Blunt's Manual of Carbines and Rifle Practice, also on outpost marches, etc. I am aware of the objection to this laborious and continuous duty. The camp would undoubtedly become less attractive in a plain ground, but I anticipated that every officer and man would return home feeling that he was more of a soldier and more entitled to the respect and confidence of the people. And the people, on the other hand, would soon come to realize that the appropriations for the support of the National Guard, like England's pounds, shillings and pence, are the best national defence, when expended according to the Napoleonic trilogy, in "Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery."

I have the honor to be, etc.,

A. C. SHARP,

1st Lieut., U. S. A., "Colonel comdg. University Batt." The "Regulation Board" completed its labors last week, the matter for the printer and if pushed right on officers may find some time for study before going to camp. The officers all over the State have but one view in the matter of encampment, they expect to make the most of the general camp if ordered, but they live in the hope that it will not be ordered. All believe in the advantages in favor of the small camp as a plan to secure real work at drill and instruction for our regiments as compared with the provisional brigade or division. So far as can be learned, nothing has been decided upon at general headquarters in the matter of transfers and assignments, to complete the battalions of all of the regiments during the season of camps and think of drills with three companies battalions, and occasionally one of five, we become more anxious for the order.

The Regimental Boards of Examiners are securing good results. Some failures occur now, and some officers in the Service are convinced that they are of advantage to their regiments, and send them out. Let the work go right on.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

COLONEL D. S. HASSINGER, Assistant Adjutant-General, who died April 5, in Philadelphia, served with distinction during the war, participating in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac fought. He was seriously wounded in the charge near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864. Governor Hartman appointed him Assistant Adjutant-General in 1873, which position he has continuously held since that time. The encampment of the Pennsylvania State military will be held between Aug. 6 and 13, and all brigades will unite in divisional encampment.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE 1st Brigade, M. V. M., will encamp at South Framingham, June 7 to 11.

The Auburn Light Infantry of Auburn, Me., are making extensive preparations to receive the Haverhill (Mass.) City Guards on April 30.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE President notified the Secretary of War, April 11, that the proposition to reorganize the militia of the District of Columbia, and regularly commission its officers and enlisted men has received his approval, and that preliminary action will be promptly taken. The War Department and leading Army officers were understood to favor the choice of Gen. Ordway as the new brigadier and general commanding-in-chief. A regular organization should be perfected before the time for the National Drill.

DAKOTA.

GOV. CHURCH, who is now in New York City, has determined upon his return to Dakota to organize two companies of mounted militia among the settlers in the Turtle Mountain region and says: "Events of the present year have opened the eyes of the people of Rolette and surrounding counties to the necessity of more adequate protection from the half-breeds and from Indian invasion from the North. The Indians are quiet now, but may break out at any time, and the people ought to be prepared for them. There are no mounted militia at the present time, and two or three troops would prove very effective in settling Indian troubles, especially in case of invasion."

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE Board to determine upon the new uniform are: Brig. Gen. W. H. Dimond, Brig. Gen. John T. Carey, Col. John T. Cutting, 2d Artillery; Col. Eugene Libe, 6th Infantry Battalion, and Major Thomas F. Barry, 3d Infantry. The question of a regimental camp or a brigade camp is still a vexed one, and causes the *Alta* to satirically remark: "In view of recent acts of indecision on the part of some of our more prominent officers, it has been suggested that the formation of a Board to meet with their knitting once each month, drink weak tea and discuss military affairs, would be the proper thing."

Adjutant-General Cosby has disapproved the application to admit the Santa Rosa Cadets to full membership as a company of the 5th Infantry, because the new law does not make suitable provisions for their maintenance as such. The attempt to revive interest in the proposed drill between the regiments of the 3d Brigade, and the regular troops at the Presidio, which was postponed from Washington's Birthday, is a failure, says the *Alta*. In the first place members of the former organizations were opposed to going upon the drill grounds of the Presidio after a long march over cobble-stones as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on "Memorial Day," and the Grand Army thought a drill on the occasion would be a desecration of the day. For these reasons, and upon the suggestion of Major-General Howard, it has been decided to abandon the whole matter.

The members of Co. E, 2d Artillery, provided three crews, April 2, for a large race rowed over a distance of one mile. A short distance from the stake on the return the boats of the first and second crew collided and came near upsetting. The referee decided that the race should be repeated April 10.

HORSES AVAILABLE FOR WAR.

The Russian *Novosti* gives the following statistics of the number of horses at the disposal of several countries:

	In Army	In Army
Total.	In Times	of War.
Germany.....	31,503	306,668
Austria.....	49,470	174,026
France.....	125,750	429,600
Russia (in 1882).....	19,074,723

The following figures show different departments in the German Army in which horses are employed in time of war: Cavalry, 111,744; artillery, field, 129,556; fortress, 6,880; infantry, 42,706; engineers, 11,184; pioneers, 75,820. In the Austrian Army, 65,075 horses are in the cavalry during a war and 108,947 in other departments.

DUTCH AND ARGENTINE NAVIES.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) gives the following particulars of the Dutch Navy: On January 1 last it consisted of 123 vessels, including transports. Of these 59 were intended for coast defence, 16 for general service, 28 for the auxiliary services, and 26 for the East Indies. The personnel consisted of one Commander-in-Chief (the King), two vice admirals, four rear admirals, 28 captains, 35 commanders, 120 1st class lieutenants, 105 2d class lieutenants, and 64 cadets.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* (Berlin) gives the following particulars of the Argentine Navy: The staff consists of a rear admiral, a chief of the staff, an adjutant-general, two sergeant-majors, and four adjutants. The fleet is formed into two divisions, each of which is commanded by a commodore. The vessels are as follows: The armor-clad Almirante Brown, with 216 men; El Platino, with 117 men; and Los Andes, with 117 men; the torpedo-cruiser Maipu, with 99 men; the gun-boats Parana, with 98 men; Uruguay, with 99 men; Constitucion, with 62 men;

República, with 65 men; Pilcomayo, with 61 men; and Bermejo, with 61 men; the transports Vallarino, with 61 men; and Rosetti, with 48 men; the corvettes Cabo de Hornos and Chacabuco; the despatch vessels Vigilante, Pescador, Argentino, Cornejo, Avelaneda, Talita, Rio Negro, Rio Neuquen, and Triunfo. There are besides a dozen smaller vessels. A naval training school supported by the State, accommodates 100.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Spahis of Senegal are to be reorganized so as to reduce the proportion of European horsemen.

An ukase has been issued increasing the pay of Russian officers. 38 battalions are to be added to the Russian Army by increasing the rifle brigades to divisions and 18 new battalions are to be created.

The *Revue du Cercle Militaire* (Paris) states that a military deputation has been sent from Berlin to Vienna, in accordance with a wish expressed by the Emperor of Austria to see the new equipment of the German infantry.

It is stated that Col. Stracey, Scots Guards, who is to command the marching column of English Volunteers to Dover on Easter Monday, has asked his commanding officers to send him the names of competent cyclists who would be willing to act with his column.

The firm of Baring Brothers, London, presented to all members of their staff of clerks, as a Christmas box, one year's salary. This was done in consequence of the firm's great success in floating Guinea's Company. The firm is currently reported to have cleared £1,000,000 over the operation.

The *Progrès Militaire* states that a group of Russian patriots have sent a sword of honor to General Boulangier. One side of the blade bears the inscription, "Qui vive! France et Boulangier!" the other an inscription in Russian, "Dare! God protects the bold!" Finally, on the hilt is written the dedication, "Au plus digne. Février 1887. La Russie."

The annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association will be held May 4.

The Russian Admiral-in-Chief has directed that all the 87 torpedo vessels of the Baltic fleet shall always be kept in readiness for service, and that the crews of 45 of them be provided forthwith.

Two officers of the German Balloon Detachment recently made an ascent at Templehof, landing after a voyage of six and a half hours at a distance of 335 kilometres (208 miles), traversed at an average speed of 16 metres per second. The greatest height reached was 2,580 metres, over mile and a half.

At the meeting of the United Service Institution last week it was stated that the library numbered 21,000 volumes. The same week the Japanese Minister of Marine visited Cronstadt, and the *Vestnik* claimed credit for the library of the Naval Club there, which exceeds 50,000 volumes. The library of the St. Petersburg Admiralty is larger than that of the Naval Club at Cronstadt.

A new Armstrong gun for the Royal Navy was tried at the range of the Armstrong Company in Stockton, Cumberland. It is a 30 pounder, specially designed for repelling torpedo attacks, and it is stated that it can be worked quicker than the guns of the present size, its weight with carriage being 92 cwt., initial velocity was 1,900 feet, the charge being nine lbs. of powder. The carriage is fitted with Vavasseur's patent automatic machinery, and the gun can be instantly elevated or depressed or swung round to any point. The gun was fired by electricity.

FAILURE in the repeated attempts to assassinate the Czar has not discouraged the nihilists, says a St. Petersburg *Post* and circulars are being secretly distributed throughout Russia, threatening fresh attempts, and promising that "ere the year is three months older Russia will have got rid of its tyrant." The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is reported that the Czar, before returning to Gatchina on Wednesday, sent letters on his writing table in the Winter Palace threatening him with death.

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In 1876-77, England paid for her army £15,281,600, for 132,844 men; or about £114 per man. In 1885-86, she paid £17,750,000 for 142,194 men; or at the rate of £124 per man.

The March number of the *Revista General de Marina*, published by the Hydrographic Department of the Spanish Admiralty, contains an article on "The Great Naval War of 1887."

The *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär-Zeitung* (Basel) states that the Roumanian Government is very active in pushing on the reorganization of the Army. Over 165,000 projectiles and a number of new batteries have been ordered of Krupp, and the Bucharest Arsenal is at work day and night. The repeating rifle question is not as yet decided, but trials are being made with the Rubin 7½-millimetre rifle.

A FRENCH man-of-war has been sent to Port au Prince to protect the Europeans there, in view of reports of a threatened massacre by the Haytians in the event of their government complying with the demands of Great Britain on account of some old claims. Advises from Port au Prince say the Haytians are much excited over Great Britain's demand, but deny that they have threatened to massacre foreigners.

The *Progrès Militaire* of March 30 says the new fusil de Châlons is of exceptional value under three heads: (1), the initial velocity of the Lebel is so great (620 metres—2,033 ft.—instead of 480 metres) that it is nearly point-blank at 400 metres—if the barrel is laid for the head the bullet will certainly strike the body; (2), the cartridges are so light, the soldier can carry one-third more on his belt; (3), there is no smoke from the powder!

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OFFICE OF ASTT. QUARTERMASTER, (GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1887.)
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 10 A. M., May 14, 1887, for the necessary printing for Division Headquarters, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887. Blank proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. J. H. LORD,
Captain and Asst. Qr. Mr., U. S. A.

THE 43-ton guns of H. M. S. *Conqueror* have been replaced by 45-ton guns of new pattern.

THE extensive infantry barracks at Aldershot, England, were almost wholly destroyed by fire April 6.

THE new law, promulgated by the Emperor William on March 11, fixes the peace strength of the German Army, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1894, at 468,400 men, not counting the volunteers. The infantry are to be formed in 534 battalions, the cavalry in 465 squadrons, the field artillery in 364 batteries, the foot artillery in 31, the pioneers in 10, and the artillery train in 18 battalions.

The *Popolo Romano* of the 18th inst. states that experiments are being tried at Rome by the 89th Regiment of Infantry with a new model of bayonet-piastre, considered to be lighter to carry and less likely to break than the sword-bayonet now used. There are also some modifications introduced in the tunics of the foot soldiers, to adapt it to the car touche case. These modifications are necessitated by the adoption of the magazine rifle.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* divides the Burmah Campaign into four phases, of which England has now entered upon the fourth. The first consisted of the rapid advance of the troops under General Prendergast and ended with the downfall of King Theebaw. The second developed difficulties, witnessed the despatch of a large army of occupation, and culminated in the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson. The third opened with the despatch of Sir Frederick Roberts and ended with his return to India, the neck of the rebellion in the meantime having been broken. The fourth starts with the assumption of command by Sir Charles Arbuthnot.

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DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, March 8, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., April 16, 1887, at which time they will be opened in the presence of the bidders, for the erection at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, of a double set of officers' quarters, with kitchen, plumbing, tank, &c., for each set, and for a 24-bed hospital and a dead house, with the plumbing, &c., complete; all in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office at Willet's Point. Bids, which must be on the blank forms of this department, may be made for either building complete or for both, and must state the time required for the completion of each.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed: "Proposal for Erection of Officers' Quarters," or for the hospital, or both, as the case may be.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
United States Army.

Proposals for Stationery.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 2, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 14, 1887, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureau in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, enclosed on the outside of the envelope. "Proposals for Stationery."

Bids will be considered on each item separately.

C. H. HOYT,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

THE disastrous explosion of a charged shell at Bel-fort, said to have been occasioned by chemical action being set up inside the shell, owing to the interior of the shell not having thoroughly dried, has resulted in the issue of an order for the destruction of all shells charged with melinite.

THE final experiments in England with the Lee-Burton and the improved Lee gun are to be pushed on with all possible speed, as the reserve stock of Martini-Henry rifles is now lower than is considered desirable. The following is an extract from Mr. Stanhope's Memorandum dealing with the subject: "After a series of exhaustive experiments with every description of magazine rifle, the Committee specially charged with this question have found themselves able to recommend two forms of rifles (the Lee-Burton and the improved Lee) for final trial. If this should prove to be, in either case, satisfactory, as there is every reason to hope, the construction of the new magazine rifle will be proceeded with as quickly as possible."

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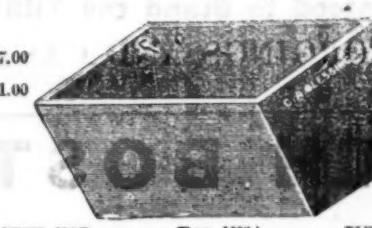
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BIRTHS.

MCCARTNEY.—At Fort Da Causse, Utah, March 29, to the wife of Lieutenant M. W. McCARTNEY, 27th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COLHOUN—SEMMES.—At Washington, D. C., April 12, B. F. COLHOUN, son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., to Miss EMANON M. SEMMES.

POOR—WHARTON.—At Washington, D. C., April 14, JOHN CALDWELL POOR to Miss ELLA WHARTON.

RENO—EUSTIS.—At Springfield, Mass., April 13, CONRAD REINO, son of the late Captain Jesse L. Reno, U. S. Army, to Miss SUSAN MOORE EUSTIS.

ROBINSON—TEN EYCK.—At Rapid City, D. T., March 31, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Lieutenant W. W. ROBINSON, Jr., Regimental Quartermaster 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MINNIE L. TEN EYCK, of Chicago. No cards.

SMITH—YOUNG.—At Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., April 14, Lieutenant ERNEST V. SMITH, 31st U. S. Infantry, to Miss CORA YOUNG, daughter of Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. Army.

DIED.

COLHOUN.—At Washington, D. C., April 12, B. F. COLHOUN, son of Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U. S. N.

BOWEN.—At Saint Paul, Minnesota, on Saturday, April 9, MINERVA LYDIA BOWEN, wife of Captain Edgar C. Bowen, U. S. Army.

DE EGINA.—At Red Bank, N. J., April 9, LOUISA L., wife

of Jose de Egina and daughter of the late Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy.

HUNT.—On the steamship "Catalonia," April 5, on her way from Liverpool to Boston, Chief Engineer GEORGE P. HUNT, U. S. Navy.

JACKSON.—At Darby, Penn., Sunday, April 10, FLORENCE BAIRD, infant daughter of John B. (late Ensign, U. S. N.) and FLORENCE BAIRD JACKSON.

MORRIS.—At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., April 11, Lieutenant CHAS. V. MORRIS, U. S. N., retired.

OUBRY.—At Tucson, Arizona, March 31, Hon. WILLIAM S. OUBRY, father of the wives of Major G. C. Smith and Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, U. S. Army.

PILCHER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, Dr. ELIJAH PILCHER, father of Lieutenant J. E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

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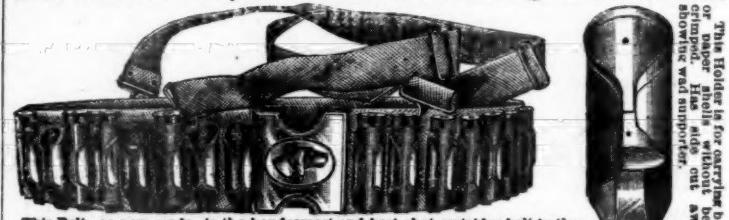


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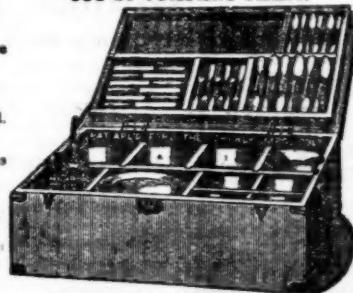
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36 Tablespoons,
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36 Peppers, Silver-pl. tops
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Very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM QUINTON, Capt. 7th U. S. Infantry

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Very respectfully, C. S. BENTLEY, Brig. Gen. Comdg'd sd Brigade Iowa N. G., I. NO. F. MITTH, Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. (Retired)

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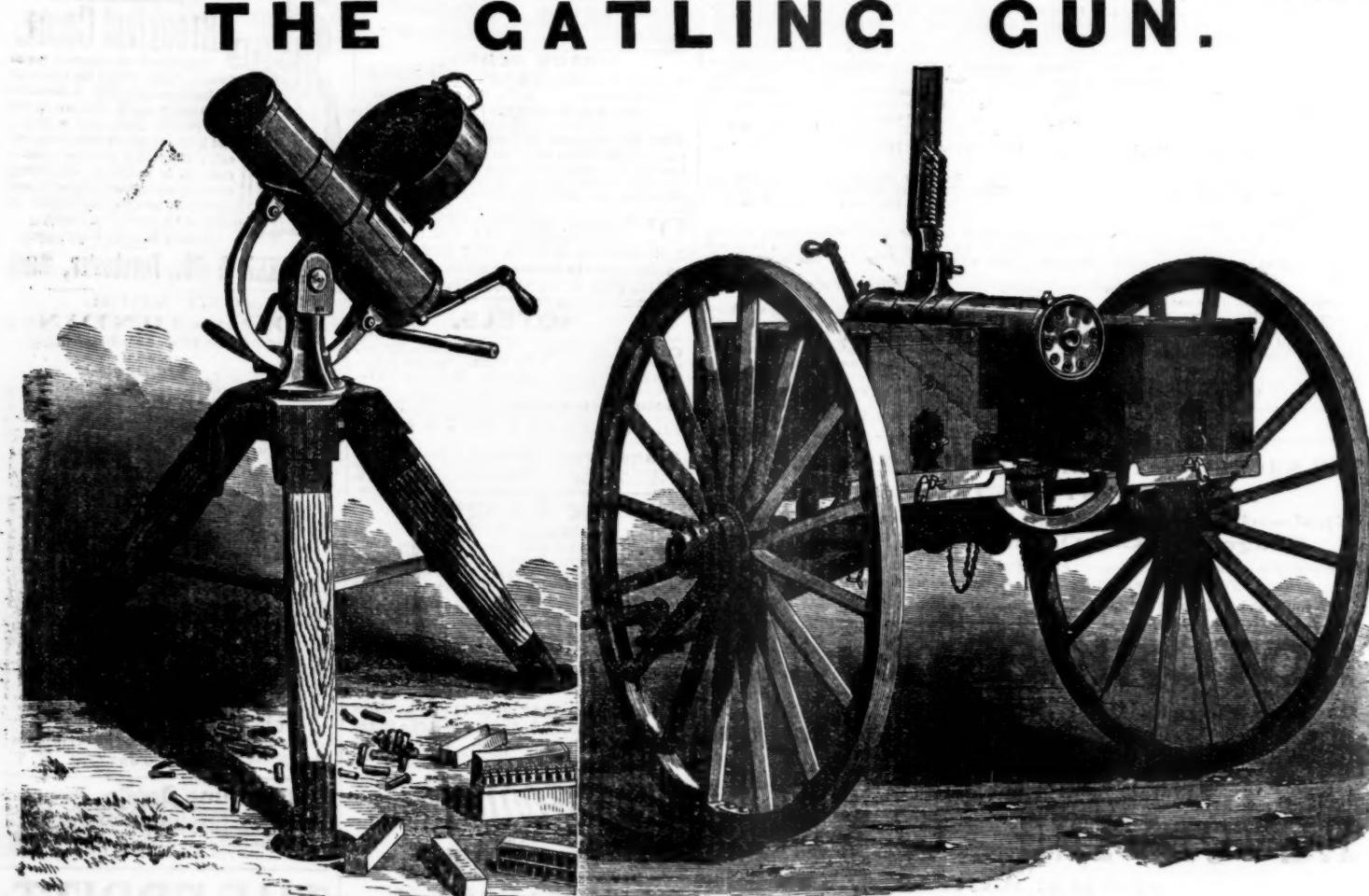
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